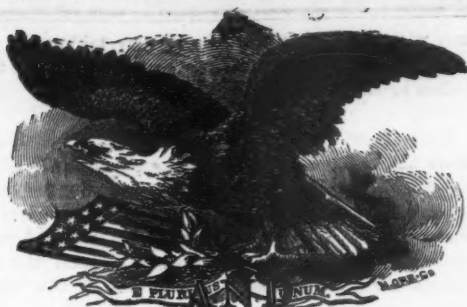


# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME VII.—NUMBER 27.  
WHOLE NUMBER 339.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, No. 39 Park Row.

### CONTENTS OF NUMBER TWENTY-SEVEN.

Uses for the Army.....	413	Letter from General Sherman.....	419
The Army.....	414	The Case of Lieutenant-Com- mander Seely, U. S. N.....	419
Abstract of Special Orders is- sued from the Adjutant-Gen- eral's Office for the week ending February 14, 1870.....	414	A Foreign Opinion of the Line and Staff Question.....	419
Army Personal.....	415	Navy Gazette.....	419
Courts Martial.....	415	Utah Troubles.....	420
Army Gazette.....	416	Editorial Paragraphs.....	421
The Navy.....	417	An Ode to the Fellows that Owe.....	422
Various Naval Matters.....	417	Why Abolish Brevet Rank.....	422
To reduce the Number of Navy Officers.....	418	On the War Path.....	422
Estimates for Coal.....	418	The Navy Medical Corps.....	422
The Iron-Clad Monarch.....	418	Enlistments in the Navy.....	423
Line and Staff.....	418	The Indian War.....	423
		The National Guard.....	424

### USES FOR THE ARMY.

IF it were possible both to eat one's cake and have it—could we only burn a candle at both ends and still never find it wasted—legislation would surely become child's play. We could vote all sorts of subsidies, and yet raise no taxes; make all sorts of wars, and yet levy no armies. Then our treasury would be the purse of Fortunatus; we should feed our soldiers sumptuously, and our provant would repair itself daily, like the widow's cruse. In those days we would dance without paying the fiddler, and would grow rich and strong apace.

It has occurred to us that some fancy may have seized Congress and the country that this ideal felicity has already been reached. Here is a proposition put out in the former to turn off a few officers for the sake of saving salaries, while into the same body are introduced other propositions which to carry out would require our Army to be doubled instead of diminished, and would increase our officers by three or four hundred, instead of decreasing them as much. We appeal to reason and judgment, asking whether there is not something profoundly unwise, imprudent, and ridiculous even, in making belligerent menaces with one hand while we cut down our Army and Navy with the other? Not long ago, when the "Alabama bill" was sent in," as some Congressmen phrased it, a malicious military paper in England quietly added to that "bill" another introduced into Congress for cutting down the Army, and advised that there should be no hurry in settling the little account—that evidently it would not be pressed, as indeed it was not.

Let us look at the Army-increasing propositions Congress has before it. To begin with, we have a treaty for annexing St. Thomas, which will require a garrison, and a treaty for annexing St. Domingo, which will require another. We shall have, very likely, another Indian war upon us in the spring; or, lacking that, we shall have a clear necessity for troops in putting the Indians upon reservations, and keeping them there, agreeably to the policy which Congress has sanctioned. General HARNEY wrote but the other day to General SCHOFIELD that bands of hostile Indians were roaming off a little to the west of our frontier settlements, which are now at the mercy of the miscreants, and added:

Will you please send some troops to the frontier, and urge upon the President the adoption of the Indian policy we talked of last summer, namely, of forcing them to dismount and disarm upon their reservations, and holding them there by military power? No other plan will give security to citizens or civilization to the Indians.

Next we come to the Cuban business. Mr. LOGAN is understood to be engineering a bill for reducing the Army; and the same gentleman is calling on the Government to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots. Now, we do not speak of the

tone of these resolutions, which were manly and decided, nor of Mr. LOGAN's speech, which had the same high qualities. What we mean to note is that a great many speeches have been made in Congress for Cuba, and that whenever the objection comes, "But you will bring on war," the reply is prompt, "Let war come." By all means, and meanwhile let Spain see that we "mean business" by cutting down our Army.

Therewith, we have Mr. CULLOM's Utah bill, of which we have spoken more fully elsewhere—a bill which authorizes the President to call on all the regular forces, and even 40,000 volunteer forces, to put down polygamy. Here, again, we have no comment to make, except that it seems to us foolish to conduct war on the Chinese or gong-sounding principle, expecting the enemy to be frightened at our terrible noise alone. So again it is with England—a Power which notes our extreme unwillingness to have a proper military budget, and quietly contrasts it with our loud-mouthed demands for Alabama claims. Lord STANLEY once in a public speech, referring to the American people, said, with a cool satire, or sense, as we are pleased to call it, "They have a debt which, measured by the interest paid upon it, is heavier than that of the United Kingdom. . . . For my part, I have very great faith in the good sense of the American people. I do not think that they can wish to increase their difficulties by getting into fresh quarrels." And then, by way of pointing this reasoning with a practical conclusion, his lordship adds: "There has never been any question upon our side of offering reparation for wilful and intentional wrong, because we do not admit, and we have no right to admit, that any such wrong ever was committed by us." As a result, in five years we have not got ahead a peg on the Alabama claims, nor shall we be likely to get ahead a peg in five years more on polygamy. The Indians know well enough when our troops are scanty or to spare. Cuba is not a coon, to "come down" when Captain Congress makes a show of raising a gun. BRIGHAM YOUNG does not believe that such Gentiles as we can throw down the walls of his Jericho by the blowing of horns.

Now with these, and many other warlike possibilities impending, it seems to us idle to sweep off a surplus of officers which did not exist at all a year ago, and will not exist at all three years hence. It seems to us rather a matter of congratulation than anything else, that a slight reserve of officers temporarily exists for possible contingencies, the more especially as two-thirds of the unattached officers are really performing important duties which save the Government a great deal more than their salaries. When the retired list shall have been augmented, and the officers unfit from various causes to be retained shall have been discharged, of the 171 officers now awaiting orders not fifty will remain. Should the infantry organization be put on the twelve-company basis, there would be none awaiting orders, and very few even unattached. Should those officers who have been put on the awaiting orders list at their own request be mustered out, there would be no surplus at all. And, in any event, it is clear that a few years will absorb the whole surplus and settle the whole matter honorably instead of dishonorably, while the forced discharge would require payment for a year, a year and a half, or two years in advance.

We are perhaps told that "volunteers enough" can be raised to carry out all our warlike plans, in case the plans prove warlike. If by volunteers is meant soldiers who serve without pay, the point, if true, is well taken. However, as a fact, volunteers are paid, both officers and men. And, questions apart of raw troops against regulars, we do not see what gain will be made. The question is one of economy, and volunteers cost as much as regulars. Will not Mr. CULLOM's 40,000 volunteers cost money, and will not their officers cost as much as if the officers now unattached were assigned to commands in Utah? As a matter of fact, we might be caught paying two sets of officers, namely, those who are mustered out on advance pay, and those who are mustered in to fight the Indians or Mormons.

For it is certain that we have now no surplus officers in the field, even in profound peace, and no reserve to call upon. We have even no cadre organization. Every man, gun, and sword is employed. General SHERMAN declares that "at this moment we have not a single regiment that may be said to be in reserve. All are on duty, and I have constant calls for more troops, which cannot be granted." He therefore recommends that "Congress may be appealed to not to diminish the military establishment any further," because on any large diminution of troops where they are now posted at the West and South, "a condition of things would result amounting to anarchy."

Mr. MORTON, on Tuesday, introduced in the Senate a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the President for information as to the number and character of the iron-clads belonging to the Navy of the United States; what they have cost; by whom designed; by what officers their construction has been recommended; and what is their present condition.

The passage of this resolution will afford the Navy Department an opportunity to show the knowledge it possesses in the important branch of naval construction to which it refers. We shall look forward with interest to the reply of the Secretary of the Navy, both on account of the significance of the facts it will present and the valuable suggestions it will doubtless contain as to the policy it is desirable to pursue with reference to our iron-clad fleet—in short, the policy that will give us the greatest actual results with the least pecuniary expenditure.

MAJOR and Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. IHRIE, of the Paymaster's Department, U. S. Army, has returned from his seclusion among our northwestern icebergs, and appears in Washington as the delegate to Congress from Alaska, which might, could, would, or should be a Territory, but is not, and is not likely to be, for the present at least. On General IHRIE's account we regret that the 125 white voters in our polar possessions cannot be allowed to organize themselves into a Territory; and if they are to have a representative, we know of no man that can do a larger amount of representing for a small constituency than General IHRIE; and while the question of the status of Alaska is under discussion, no one can blame him for getting away from that Arctic region at the earliest possible moment, upon any possible pretence.



## THE ARMY.

**COMPANY G**, Twelfth Infantry, has been ordered to Camp Mohave, Arizona, to take post at that station, leaving a subaltern and twenty men at Camp Colorado, Arizona, as a guard, to be furnished with its supplies from Fort Yuma, California.

**CIRCULAR No. 70**, from the Paymaster-General's office, Washington, February 11, 1870, directs that the commutation of subsistence on final payment of discharged soldiers not being covered by special appropriation, but being embraced in the estimates and appropriations for the pay of the Army, it shall hereafter be charged in the abstracts and accounts current of paymasters under the head of "pay."

**BREVET Colonel Guenther's Battery (H)** of the Fifth Artillery has been ordered to Fort Trumbull, Conn. Brevet Colonel Randol's Battery (I) of the First Artillery, on being relieved, will proceed to Fort Delaware, Del. The companies of the Fourth Artillery (K and L), instead of proceeding as previously ordered, will proceed on Monday, the 21st instant, by steamer, direct to Fort Macon, N. C.

**GENERAL Orders No. 20**, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, February 13, 1870, are to the following effect: I. Acting signal officers, wherever serving, will be in charge of, and responsible for all property pertaining to the signal service at the posts or places at which they may be stationed. They will render the necessary returns and reports to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army on the forms provided for the purpose. II. By direction of the President, the District of Columbia is hereby transferred from the Department of the East to the Department of Virginia.

As discharged soldiers usually travel ahead of the mail, Brevet Major-General Angur has ordered company commanders in the Department of the Platte to send to the Chief Paymaster the notification of discharge required three or four days previous to date of discharge. Company commanders will send with this notification the signature of the discharged soldier as additional proof of identity, if he can write his name. It is also ordered that on hospital muster rolls, and on final statements, the terms hospital attendant or ward-master be not used, as the per diem of 20 cents is refused to those thus mustered. They will be entered as hospital nurses or cooks.

**GENERAL Orders No. 19**, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, February 11, 1870, are to the following effect: The Secretary of War directs that the attention of the Army be called to paragraph 178, Regulations of 1863. Officers must not apply to him for leaves of absence, or other personal favors, in any other manner than is prescribed by regulations and military usage. All such applications must be in writing, addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and transmitted through and by the intermediate commanding officers, with their remarks indorsed thereon. Applications made in any other mode will not be entertained, but will be construed as a breach of discipline.

**THE Secretary of War** having ordered the rearrest by the military authorities of Stephen H. Carey, late Lieutenant Second Infantry, who was confined in the Ohio State Penitentiary under sentence of a General Court-martial, but discharged therefrom December 2, 1869, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding officers of the posts of the Department of the Cumberland are directed to take immediate steps with a view to securing his arrest, if he should pass through their commands. It is supposed he will go south via New Orleans to Texas. Should he be arrested, he will be held in safe custody, and the fact reported by telegraph to these headquarters. Carey is about five feet eight inches high, medium build, light complexion, light hair, thick and curly, and upper front teeth lapping over.

**THE acting commissary of subsistence for Indians at Camp Supply** has been ordered, as soon as practicable, to concentrate the stores on hand at that place into one of the two storehouses, so as to vacate the other. As soon as a storehouse is vacated he will turn it over to the Indian agent for removal to the new agency of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, taking receipts for the same. Upon the requisition of the agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, he will turn over to said agent, from time to time, such subsistence stores as the latter

may wish to remove to the new agency, taking his receipts therefor, the transportation to be provided by the Indian agent.

**FIRST Lieutenant George M. Wheeler**, U. S. Engineers, has been ordered to, as soon as practicable, make a re-survey of the Presidio Reservation, running the lines in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated December 31, 1851, and continuing the same to deep water, so as to fulfil the intention of the recommendation contained in the letter of the commander of the Department of California to the Adjutant-General, dated December 15, 1869, which was approved by the Secretary of War. On the completion of this survey, a report and duplicate plats of the same will be forwarded to the division commander. The commanding officer of the Alcatraz Island will detail Privates George H. Brown and John Barr, Battery B, Second Artillery, to report to Lieutenant Wheeler to assist in making this survey. These men will be temporarily attached to Battery M, Second Artillery, until further orders. The commanding officer of Presidio will furnish such detail of enlisted men and transportation, and such assistance as will facilitate Lieutenant Wheeler in the performance of his duty. Second Lieutenants D. A. Lyle, Second Artillery, and R. H. Savage, U. S. Engineers, have been assigned to duty at headquarters Department of California. They will report to Lieutenant Wheeler to assist in making the above survey.

**THE Eighth Cavalry** is ordered to be placed en route to the Military Division of the Missouri, as follows: The headquarters and Companies H and M will, as soon as the weather will permit, proceed by rail to Cheyenne, Wyoming, leaving their horses at the post where they are now stationed, but taking their equipments with them, and the necessary tents, camp and garrison equipment. The commanding officer of Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada, will send half of Company I, First Cavalry, dismounted, but with their horse equipments, under charge of a subaltern, to garrison Camp McDermitt. Company M, Eighth Cavalry, will march to Winnemucca, Nevada, and take rail direct to Cheyenne, independently of the movement of headquarters of the regiment and Company H. Companies A, I, C, and B, Eighth Cavalry, will concentrate at Camp Lowell, Arizona, and march thence to Fort Cummings, New Mexico, between the 1st and 10th of March. Company G will join this detachment en route at Camp Bowie, Arizona. Major D. R. Clendenin, Eighth Cavalry, will accompany this detachment. Companies D, E, F, K, and L will be concentrated by the sub-district commander at Fort Whipple, Arizona, and march by the Zuni trail to Fort Wingate, New Mexico, by the 1st of April. Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Alexander, major Eighth Cavalry, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Price, major Eighth Cavalry, will accompany this detachment. The sub-district commander of Northern Arizona will replace the garrison of Eighth Cavalry at the Toll-Gate, Arizona, by a company of infantry selected from his command.

**GENERAL Orders No. 17**, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, February 8, 1870, are to the following effect:

I. General Orders No. 58, Headquarters of the Army, July 10, 1869, is hereby revoked, and the following orders, approved by the Secretary of War, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

II. Hereafter no volatile oils will be issued or used for illuminating purposes at military posts, and all varieties of coal oils will be regarded as volatile within the meaning of this order.

III. The established ration and "extra issues" of candles will be issued as at present authorized; except that for guards at military posts, the Subsistence Department may issue, in lieu of the allowance of candles, such quantity of oil and wicking as the commanding officer shall certify and order as necessary.

IV. For the necessary illumination of posterns, sally-ports, passage ways, or other parts of military posts exterior to occupied quarters and barracks, which, for purposes of police, protection of public property, or the proper performance of other garrison duties, the commanding officer, with the approval of the department commander, shall require to be lighted, the Subsistence Department will issue such quantity of oil and wicking, or candles, as the commanding officer shall certify and order as necessary.

V. In general, lard oil will be supplied for the issues of oil hereby authorized, but in cases specially requiring it, sperm oil may be furnished.

VI. Issues of oil and wicking, and of candles other than the established ration and authorized "extra issues," will be made by the commissary on special returns, in duplicate (form annexed), designating the number and location of lights for which required. Such issues will be entered on the Abstract of Extra Issues, with which one copy of each return will be filed as a voucher.

VII. The necessary lanterns for the use of candles or oil herein authorized, will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department on special requisitions.

## ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending February 14, 1870.

Tuesday, February 8th.

So much of paragraph 7, Special Orders No. 293, December 10, 1869, from this office, as, at his own request, directed that Captain Samuel C. Greene, brevet major Eleventh U. S. Infantry, be dropped from the rolls of his regiment, and proceed to his home and await orders, is hereby amended so as to omit the words "at his own request," and he will await orders by reason of sickness in service.

Leave of absence for seventy days from the 1st inst. is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon J. E. Semple, brevet major.

First Lieutenant James Burns, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby authorized to make such purchases of rations for the men of his detachment, and forage for their horses, as may be necessary while on duty under letters of instruction from this office, dated September 11, 1869, and January 6, 1870.

The telegraphic order of the 7th instant, from this office, granting First Lieutenant Louis P. Derby, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, permission to delay starting for his regiment for ten days, as directed in Special Orders No. 25, January 31, 1870, from this office, is hereby confirmed.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant John M. Walton, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 13, January 17, 1870, from headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended sixty days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Gilbert E. Overton, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 293, December 14, 1869, from headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended ninety days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant George F. Mason, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 17, January 25, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended forty days.

Wednesday, February 9th.

Upon the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, the following-named officers of the Pay Department will report to the commanding general Department of Virginia for assignment to duty: Major T. H. Stanton, as chief paymaster of the Department; Major Israel O. Dewey, Major Brantz Mayer, by letter, for orders until further instructions.

The resignation of Assistant Surgeon Edward Curtis, brevet major U. S. Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 7, 1870, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, the following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers will proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana, upon duty connected with the defenses of that city, upon the completion of which they will return to their station in New York city: Brevet Major-General Z. B. Tower, lieutenant-colonel; Brevet Major-General H. G. Wright, lieutenant-colonel.

As soon as existing orders for forwarding recruits to organizations have been complied with, the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, will prepare a detachment of two hundred recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and forward it under proper charge to Omaha, Nebraska, where it will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the Platte, for assignment to the Seventh U. S. Infantry.

Leave of absence until June 7, 1870, is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon Edward Curtis, brevet major U. S. Army.

Thursday, February 10th.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant J. M. Johnson, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 5, January 12, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended thirty days.

Brevet Captain Charles G. Penney, first lieutenant, unattached, will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for such duty as he may assign him to.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. McL. Hildt, captain Third U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 223, September 16, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended one month.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant J. G. Butler, Ordnance Department, in Special Orders No. 7, January 10, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended thirty days.

Artificer Charles E. Walsh, Company C, Engineer Battalion, U. S. Army, now supposed to be at Willett's Point, New York, having been appointed hospital steward, U. S. Army, by the Secretary of War, will report in person to the commanding general Department of California for assignment to duty.

Friday, February 11th.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Brevet Major J. H. Mahken, first lieutenant Eighth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended three months.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of the Army, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are hereby made: Surgeon E. H. Abadie, brevet colonel, relieved from duty at St. Louis, Missouri, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Lakes to relieve Surgeon W. S. King, brevet colonel, as medical director of that Department. Surgeon King, when relieved, will report to the commanding general Department of Virginia for duty as medical director of that Department, relieving Surgeon John Moore, brevet colonel. Surgeon Moore, when relieved, will proceed to New York city, New York, and relieve Surgeon John F. Hammond, brevet lieutenant-colonel, from duty as attending surgeon on officers and their families in that



city. Surgeon Hammond, when relieved, will report in person to the commanding general Fifth Military District for duty as medical director, relieving Surgeon Warren Webster, brevet lieutenant-colonel, from that duty. Surgeon Webster, when relieved, will proceed to New York city and report by letter to the commanding general Department of the East.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, first lieutenant (unattached), will report in person without delay to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, for assignment to duty at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service, St. Louis, Missouri, will forward, under proper charge, in detachments of convenient size, two hundred recruits from those which are or may from time to time become disposable at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Omaha, Nebraska, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to the Fourth U. S. Infantry.

*Saturday, February 12th.*

Upon his own request, Albert Dean, superintendent of the National Cemetery at Brownsville, Texas, is hereby discharged the service of the United States, to take effect March 1, 1870.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant John W. Jordan, U. S. Army, unassigned, has been accepted by the President, to take effect February 10, 1870, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Brevet Major William M. Beebe, Jr., captain, unattached, is hereby relieved from duty in the Fifth Military District, and will proceed to his home and await orders.

Leave of absence for sixty days on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to apply for an extension, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Alexander, major Eighth U. S. Cavalry. This leave to take effect after his regiment reaches New Mexico, in compliance with General Orders No. 4, January 12, 1870, from this office.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Benjamin D. Greene, Corps of Engineers, in Special Orders No. 2, January 7, 1870, from Bureau of Engineers, is hereby extended twenty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain D. M. Sells, unattached, is hereby authorized to draw two months' pay in advance, under the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs assigning him to duty on the Pacific coast.

*Monday, February 14th.*

By direction of the Secretary of War, Assistant Surgeon J. D. Hall is hereby authorized to draw commutation of quarters while on duty with a reconnaissance party through Southern Nevada, with First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, under Special Orders No. 92, June 5, 1869, from headquarters Department of California, provided he has not been furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

The telegraphic order of the 12th instant, from this office, revoking so much of paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 28, February 3, 1870, from this office, as relieved the following named unattached officers from duty in the Fourth Military District, and directed them to proceed to their homes and await orders, is hereby confirmed: Brevet Major Placidus Ord, first lieutenant; Brevet Captain A. Wishart, first lieutenant; First Lieutenant George H. Palmer.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant W. W. Armstrong, Seventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 13, January 20, 1870, from headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended until May 15, 1870, by which time he must be with his company prepared to march to Montana.

The resignation of Captain Edgar C. Bowen, unassigned, U. S. Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect August 31, 1870, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

#### ANOTHER ARMY REDUCTION BILL.

In the House of Representatives, on the 11th, Mr. Dyer introduced the following bill, which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

A BILL to provide for the further reduction of the Army.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That from and after the first day of June, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy, there shall be selected from each class graduating at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, one-fifth of the number of such graduates (to be taken from the number standing highest in the class), and assigned to duty in the United States Army.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the remainder of the class so graduating shall be honorably discharged the service of the United States at the time of their graduation, and shall receive the pay of a second lieutenant of cavalry for the period of three months, to be paid them at the time of their discharge.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States may, whenever in his judgment the exigencies of the country demand it, suspend the operation of this act: *Provided,* That Congress shall not be in session at the time: *And Provided further,* That such suspension shall not continue longer than sixty days after the assembling of Congress.

BREVET Brigadier-General William W. Barnes, major and commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, is announced as chief commissary of subsistence of the Department of the East, relieving Brevet Brigadier-General Charles L. Kilburn, colonel and assistant commissary-general of subsistence U. S. Army.

#### ARMY PERSONAL.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days was granted Brevet Brigadier-General Chauncey McKeever, assistant adjutant-general U. S. Army, February 8th.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel I. R. Dunkelberger, captain First Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed to join his company in Department of California.

BREVET Major John R. McGinness, first lieutenant Ordnance Department, is announced as the chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Platte.

MAJOR Lyman Bissell, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty at the post of Jefferson, Texas, and ordered to Tyler, Texas, to assume command of that post.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon R. B. Berky, U. S. Army, now at Grenada, Mississippi, has been ordered to report in person to the commanding officer post of Corinth, for duty.

THE leave of absence for ten days granted Captain S. C. Plummer, Seventh Cavalry, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, has been extended to the 28th instant.

BREVET Major Hugh G. Brown, First Lieutenant U. S. Army, has been ordered to accompany the commanding general Department of California on his tour of inspection in Arizona.

FIRST Lieutenant D. W. Lockwood, U. S. Engineers, has been relieved from duty at the headquarters Department of California, and ordered to join his company at Yerba Buena Island, harbor of San Francisco.

ON the arrival of Assistant Surgeon B. F. Pope, U. S. Army, at Toll-Gate, Arizona, Acting Assistant Surgeon N. F. Martin will report to the medical director Department of California for the annulment of his contract.

HOSPITAL Steward Michael McKendra, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty with the companies of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and is assigned to duty at the post hospital at that post.

LEAVE of absence for 30 days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of 20 days, was, February 10th, granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Penrose, captain and commissary of subsistence, U. S. Army.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Dana, paymaster U. S. Army, was, February 4th, ordered to proceed to pay the troops in Southern California, and Southern and Northern Arizona, to last muster, commencing with Drum Barracks, to 28th February, 1870.

BREVET Major William O'Connell, Fourth Cavalry, with Company M, Fourth Cavalry, arrived at the post of Lampasas, Texas, from Austin, Texas, February 1st. Major O'Connell also brought 16 recruits for Company A, Fourth Cavalry, stationed at the same post.

SECOND Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury, Twelfth Infantry, brevet first lieutenant U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Camp Gaston, California, under orders to report to the commanding officer of that station for assignment to duty with Company E, Twelfth Infantry.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. H. Gunning, U. S. Army, was relieved from duty at the post of Lampasas, Texas, January 1, 1870, by Acting Assistant Surgeon C. W. Knight, U. S. Army. Dr. Gunning has accepted the position of assistant physician at the State Lunatic Asylum, Austin, Texas.

BREVET Major-General Truman Seymour, major Fifth U. S. Artillery, has been relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Independence, Mass. Brevet Brigadier-General William Hays, Major Fifth U. S. Artillery, is detailed a member of that Court-martial.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Hodges, quartermaster U. S. A., has been ordered to Fort Delaware, Del., to inspect with a view to condemnation such public property thereat as may be presented to him for that purpose. On completion of this duty he will return to his proper station, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOSPITAL Steward Robert Donneck, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the office of the medical director of the Fifth Military District, and ordered to Calvert, Texas, to report for duty. Hospital Steward Walter W. Wythe, U. S. Army, relieved from duty at the post of Calvert, Texas, has been ordered to Galveston, Texas, for duty.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending February 16th: Brevet Captain Selden A. Day, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth Artillery; Second Lieutenant R. E. Armstrong, Second Infantry; Captain F. E. Campo, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant John Pope, First Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Edwards, Third Artillery.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon H. M. Kirke has been ordered to Camp Cady, California, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon George S. Oldmixon, who, on being relieved, will report to the medical director Department of California, for the annulment of his contract. Hospital Steward Frank Hicox, U. S. Army, now at Camp Halleck, Nevada, has been ordered to San Francisco to report for duty to the medical director Department of California.

TRANSCRIPT from Officers' Register at headquarters Department of Louisiana for the week ending February 5th: Major J. W. Todd, Ordnance Department U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Owen Jay Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Bliss, major Twenty-fifth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon A. S. C. Girard, U. S. Army; Brevet Captain George K. Dakin, first lieutenant Third Artillery; Brevet Captain John S. Mount, first lieutenant Third Artillery.

LIST of officers serving at the post of Fort Boise, Idaho Territory: Brevet Colonel James B. Sinclair, U. S. Army, captain Twenty-third Infantry, commanding Company H and post; First Lieutenant George McM. Taylor, Twenty-third Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; Second Lieutenant Charles Hay, Twenty-third Infantry, post adjutant; Assistant Surgeon Peter Moffatt, U. S. Army, post surgeon; Major V. S. Eggleston, paymaster, U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT Surgeon S. G. Cowdrey, U. S. Army, has been ordered to Fort Harker, Kansas, to report for duty to Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Tilford, major Seventh U. S. Cavalry, commanding detachment of that regiment; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. J. Marston, U. S. Army, from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Harker, to report for duty to same officer; Acting Assistant Surgeon C. C. Arms, U. S. Army, from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Hays, Kansas, to report for duty with Troop G, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

THE following officers were stationed at Fort Boise, Idaho, February 1st: Brevet Colonel J. B. Sinclair, captain Twenty-third Infantry, commanding Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, and post; First Lieutenant Geo. M. M. Taylor, Twenty-third Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence; Second Lieutenant Thomas Hay, Twenty-third Infantry, post adjutant and post treasurer; Assistant Surgeon Peter Moffatt, post surgeon. Major V. S. Eggleston, paymaster, is also stationed here. His pay district comprises Fort Boise and Camp Three Forks, Idaho; Camps Harney and Warner, Oregon; and Camp Bidwell, California. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones, U. S. Army, superintendent Indians affairs for Idaho, has his headquarters in Boise City, which is but a short distance from the fort.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Shaw, M. T., on the 26th of February. Detail: Brevet Brigadier-General P. R. De Trobriand, colonel Thirteenth Infantry; Surgeon Francis L. Town, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army; Captain Robert Torrey, Thirteenth Infantry; Brevet Major James T. McGinnis, first lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry; Brevet Major G. M. Bascom, first lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. B. Guthrie, Thirteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant H. M. McCawley, Thirteenth Infantry. Brevet Captain Henry C. Pratt, first lieutenant Thirteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Ripley, Minn., on the 14th of February. Detail: Brevet Brigadier-General O. D. Greene, major Adjutant-General's Department; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Mason, captain Twentieth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon C. K. Winne, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army; Captain E. F. Wenckebach, U. S. Army, unattached; Brevet Major Douglass Pope, first lieutenant U. S. Army, unattached; First Lieutenant Stanton Weaver, Twentieth Infantry. Brevet Captain S. E. Carncross first lieutenant Twentieth Infantry, judge-advocate. (Major A. S. La Motte, Thirteenth Infantry, was subsequently detailed as a member of this court.)

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, Harbor of San Francisco, January 25th. Detail: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Carle A. Woodruff, captain Second Artillery; Brevet Major John H. Calef, first lieutenant Second Artillery; First Lieutenant Edward Hunter, Twelfth Infantry; Brevet Captain Charles T. Bissell, first lieutenant Second Artillery; Brevet Captain John L. Viven, first lieutenant Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant Rene E. De Russey, Second Artillery; First Lieutenant James E. Eastman, Second Artillery. Second Lieutenant Barnet Wager, Second Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Independence, Mass., on the 15th of February. Detail: Brevet Major-General Truman Seymour, major Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major Jacob B. Rawles, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Gansevoort, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Captain G. V. Weir, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant A. L. Morton, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant G. E. Sage, Fifth U. S. Artillery. Brevet Captain Frederick Robinson, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Randall, D. T., on the 23d of February. Detail: Brevet Colonel J. N. G. Whistler, major Twenty-second Infantry; Surgeon C. C. Gray, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army; Brevet Major Charles A. Webb, captain Twenty-second Infantry; Brevet Major Joseph Bush, captain Twenty-second Infantry; First Lieutenant Stephen O'Conner, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant T. P. O'Reilly, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant F. L. Davies, Twenty-second Infantry. Brevet Captain T. H. Fisher, first lieutenant Twenty-second Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was, February 10th, appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., on the 15th of February. Detail: Brevet Major-General Henry J. Hunt, colonel Fifth U. S. Artillery; Surgeon John F. Head, U. S. Army; Brevet Major W. F. Randolph, captain Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Beck, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Captain George W. Crabb, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Captain Selden A. Day, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. P. Duvall, Fifth U. S. Artillery. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Reed, first lieutenant and adjutant Fifth U. S. Artillery, judge-advocate.

BEFORE a General Court-martial which convened at the post of Jackson, Mississippi, August 20, 1869, and of which Captain J. S. Fletcher, Jr. (brevet lieutenant-colonel), Sixteenth Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried: James Thomas, paymaster's clerk, U. S. Army, on charges of making claims against the Government of the



United States, knowing such claims to be false, fictitious, and fraudulent, in violation of the act of Congress of March 2, 1863. He was found guilty and sentenced "to forfeit to the United States all pay now due or that may become due him; to pay a fine to the United States of \$3,299 01; and to be confined at hard labor, at such place as the proper authority may direct, for the period of five years." The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved by Brevet Major-General Ames, and the penitentiary at Jackson, Mississippi, is designated as the place of confinement.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL was appointed to meet at Camp Whipple, A. T., on the 15th of February, for the trial of Captain E. D. Baker, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army. Detail: Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Wallace, Twelfth Infantry; Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-first Infantry; Major James H. Nelson, paymaster U. S. Army; Brevet Major Benjamin R. Perkins, captain Twelfth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Passmore Middleton, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant F. H. Dibble, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieutenant James Bassell, Second Artillery. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Stone, first lieutenant U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL is appointed to meet at Fort Ellis, M. T., on the 25th of February. Detail: Brevet Colonel E. M. Baker, major Second Cavalry; Surgeon Philip C. Davis, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William G. Rankin, captain Thirteenth Infantry; Captain Edward Ball, Second Cavalry; Brevet Major L. Thompson, captain Second Cavalry; First Lieutenant O. A. Thompson, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant J. G. McAdams, Second Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon Clarence Ewen, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant S. T. Hamilton, Second Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Gustavus C. Doane, Second Cavalry. Second Lieutenant James E. Batchelder, Second Cavalry, judge-advocate.

BEFORE a garrison Court-martial convened at Little Rock, Ark., of which Brevet Major Howard E. Stansbury, captain Nineteenth Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried Private William B. Pierson, Company B, Nineteenth Infantry, on the charge of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Brevet Major-General C. H. Smith, in General Orders, thus comments on the case: "The specification shows the offence to have been drunkenness on duty, and it should therefore have been laid under the Forty-fifth Article. The power of a Court to sentence a convict for this offence is not increased by improperly charging it; for otherwise it would be able to do indirectly what it cannot do directly. (See Digest of the Opinions of the Judge-Advocate General, p. 15, 45th Art., 1, 2, and 3.) So much of the sentence, therefore, in this case as prescribes forfeiture of pay, being illegal, is set aside and will not be executed."

AT a special meeting of the class of '65, Columbia College, held January 26, 1870, for the purpose of taking action upon the death of Julian James, their late vice-president, a committee of the class appointed to draft resolutions expressive of their bereavement, and of condolence with his afflicted family, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the class and ordered to be printed:

Whereas, The hand of death has removed from us our friend and classmate, Julian James:

Resolved, That, as fellow-countrymen, we mourn the loss of one who, as a soldier, gallantly devoted his best energies to the suppression of rebellion, in the arduous and self-sacrificing performance of which patriotic duty were sown the seeds of disease which caused his death.

Resolved, That, as warm friends and classmates, we grieve for one whose noble and generous character won the love, admiration, and esteem of all who knew him, and in whom honor, virtue, and manhood united to mark and grace a Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That, recognizing in his loss the hand of God, we tender his sorrowing family our deep and earnest sympathy.

LENOX SMITH,  
WILLIAM GILMAN LOW,  
JOHN MOORE HEFFERNAN,  
HENRY RUTGERS BECKMAN, } Committee.

He entered the service at the age of sixteen as a lieutenant of Zouaves, serving with great credit through the Peninsular campaign as aide-de-camp to Major-General Gouverneur K. Warren, until prostrated with camp fever, from which he narrowly escaped with life. His brother, Lieutenant Frederick L. James, on graduating at West Point, early in the war, entered the cavalry, and was desperately wounded in the southwest when commanding Major-General Sherman's headquarters guard, from which wound he had not recovered when, on sick leave, he was killed by the fall of his horse, near the residence of his father, Frederick L. James, Esq., at Cold Spring, N. Y. The death of these promising youths, at about the same age, on the threshold of life, with brilliant prospects before them, leaves a home childless and disappoints the fondest hopes.

WE publish this week several more military bills introduced in Congress. The following private bills have passed the House:

For the relief of Lieutenant William A. Scott, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers; providing for the payment of the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry; donating captured cannon for a monument at West Point, N. Y.; for the relief of William H. Rutherford and George Kalns; donating condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument at Rock Island, Ill.; to amend the act for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation in St. Clair county, Mich.; for the relief of Lieutenant Robert L. D. Burchfield, Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry; for the relief of William J. Buckner, Third North Carolina Infantry, for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to that officer.

On the 9th a joint resolution was introduced in the Senate, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the executors of the estate of General John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War (for the benefit of the family of said Rawlins), one year's salary as Secretary of War, less the amount paid to him as salary prior to his death.

## ARMY GAZETTE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, January 24, 1870.

General Orders No. 8.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of General Orders Nos. 54 and 56, of 1869, and up to January 1, 1870, are announced:

### I.—PROMOTIONS.

#### FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Duncan Sherman, to be first lieutenant, August 2, 1869, vice Waymire, resigned (Company E).  
Second Lieutenant Frank K. Upham, to be first lieutenant, August 27, 1869, vice Walcott, resigned (Company L).  
Second Lieutenant Henry N. Moss, to be first lieutenant, September 14, 1869, vice Henderson, wholly retired (Company F).  
Second Lieutenant John Q. Adams, to be first lieutenant, September 14, 1869, vice Moss, the regimental commissary (Company F).

#### SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Seneca H. Norton, to be captain, October 26, 1869, vice Adams, resigned (Company G).  
Second Lieutenant Christopher T. Hall, to be first lieutenant, July 3, 1869, vice Taylor, resigned (Company I).  
Second Lieutenant William P. Clark, to be first lieutenant, July 10, 1869, vice Norton, the regimental adjutant (Company G).  
Second Lieutenant Samuel M. Swigert, to be first lieutenant, October 26, 1869, vice Norton, promoted (Company G).  
Second Lieutenant Joshua L. Fowler, to be first lieutenant, November 4, 1869, vice Beldin, cashiered (Company C).

#### THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Royal E. Whitman, to be first lieutenant, August 12, 1869, vice Ennis, deceased (Company I).  
Second Lieutenant Oscar Elting, to be first lieutenant, November 17, 1869, vice Bragg, resigned (Company L).

#### FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Wm. A. Thompson, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1869, vice Murphy, resigned (Company A).  
Second Lieutenant Lewis Warrington, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1869, vice Moberly, resigned (Company L).

#### FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Robert P. Wilson, to be captain, June 12, 1869, vice Denney, deceased (Company A).  
First Lieutenant Alfred B. Taylor, to be captain, June 22, 1869, vice Arnold, promoted to the Sixth Cavalry (Company L).  
Second Lieutenant George F. Mason, to be first lieutenant, June 22, 1869, vice Hayes, the regimental quartermaster (Company I).

#### SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain Abraham K. Arnold, of the Fifth Cavalry, to be major, June 22, 1869, vice Lowe, resigned.  
First Lieutenant Edwin Mauck, to be captain, September 10, 1869, vice Hutchins, resigned (Company A).  
Second Lieutenant Lemuel A. Abbott, to be first lieutenant, September 10, 1869, vice Mauck, promoted (Company C).  
Second Lieutenant Henry M. Kendall, to be first lieutenant, September 11, 1869, vice Scott, resigned (Company I).  
Second Lieutenant James H. Sands, to be first lieutenant, December 1, 1869, vice Wilcox, resigned (Company F).

#### SEVENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant H. Walworth Smith, to be first lieutenant, September 18, 1869, vice Shellabarger, dismissed (Company A).

#### EIGHTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Wm. McCleave, to be captain, August 10, 1869, vice Wade, resigned (Company B).  
First Lieutenant Augustus W. Starr, to be captain, November 9, 1869, vice Bassford, resigned (Company D).  
Second Lieutenant Aaron B. Jerome, to be first lieutenant, August 10, 1869, vice McCleave, promoted (Company C).  
Second Lieutenant Rufus Somerby, to be first lieutenant, September 7, 1869, vice Starr, the regimental quartermaster (Company H).  
Second Lieutenant Ambrose B. Curtiss, to be first lieutenant, October 31, 1869, vice Oliver, resigned (Company E).

#### NINTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Isaac F. Moffatt, to be captain, July 16, 1869, vice Boice, cashiered (Company I).  
First Lieutenant James G. Birney, to be captain, December 1, 1869, vice Gamble, resigned (Company B).  
Second Lieutenant Frederick R. Vincent, to be first lieutenant, July 16, 1869, vice Moffatt, promoted (Company H).  
Second Lieutenant Irwin M. Starr, to be first lieutenant, December 1, 1869, vice Birney, promoted (Company C).

#### TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Charles E. Nordstrom, to be first lieutenant, September 1, 1869, vice Bell, dismissed (Company M).

#### THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Ramsay D. Potts, to be first lieutenant, November 2, 1869, vice Cuyler, deceased (Company K).

#### FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Albion Howe, to be first lieutenant, November 18, 1869, vice Upham, resigned (Company A).  
Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Stewart, to be first lieutenant, November 19, 1869, vice Huntington, resigned (Company D).  
Second Lieutenant Crosby P. Miller, to be first lieutenant, December 1, 1869, vice Weirman, resigned (Company E).

### II.—APPOINTMENTS.

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Virgil S. Eggleston, of New York, to be paymaster, with the rank of major, vice Pearce, resigned, August 1, 1869, but to date from February 22, 1869.

#### NINTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Reade M. Washington, of Pennsylvania, to be second lieutenant, June 24, 1869, vice Trask, promoted (Company B).

#### REAPPOINTED.

Greenleaf Chiley, late first lieutenant First Cavalry, to be first lieutenant First Cavalry, to date from April 11, 1867.

### III.—TRANSFERS.

Captain Matthew Berry, of the Seventh Cavalry, to infantry, unassigned, August 9, 1869.

Captain Satterlee C. Plummer, unassigned, late Twenty-sixth Infantry, to the Seventh Cavalry, August 9, 1869.

Captain James B. Shinn, Third Artillery, from Company A to Company B, July 31, 1869.

Captain Edward R. Warner, Third Artillery, from Company B to Company A, July 31, 1869.

First Lieutenant Michael Leaby, of the First Infantry, to the Eighteenth Artillery, August 3, 1869.

First Lieutenant Thomas H. B. Counselman, of the Eighteenth Infantry, to the First Artillery, August 3, 1869.

First Lieutenant James M. Waite, of the Fourth Artillery, to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, September 20, 1869.

First Lieutenant Richard P. Strong, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, to the Fourth Artillery, September 20, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Douglas M. Scott, of the Fourth Cavalry, to the First Infantry, September 16, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Leopold O. Parker, of the First Infantry, to the Fourth Cavalry, September 16, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Frank U. Robinson, unassigned, late Nineteenth Infantry, to the Second Cavalry, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Adolphus W. Greely, unassigned, late Thirty-sixth Infantry, to the Fifth Cavalry, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Phineas P. Barnard, unassigned, late Fourth Infantry, to the Fifth Cavalry, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Wm. P. Hall, unassigned, late Nineteenth Infantry, to the Fifth Cavalry, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Charles C. De Rudio, unassigned, late Second Infantry, to the Seventh Cavalry, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Washington L. Ledgerwood, unassigned, late Eighteenth Infantry, to the Eighth Cavalry, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Reed, unassigned, late Twenty-ninth Infantry, to the Ninth Cavalry, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Jose A. A. Robinson, unassigned, late Seventh Infantry, to the First Artillery, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant John Pope, Jr., unassigned, late Twenty-sixth Infantry, to the First Artillery, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, unassigned, late Thirty-fourth Infantry, to the Second Artillery, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Adalbert Fell, unassigned, late Twenty-first Infantry, to the Second Artillery, July 14, 1869. (Since cashiered.)

Second Lieutenant Guilford D. Jennings, unassigned, late Twenty-first Infantry, to the Third Artillery, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Asa T. Abbott, unassigned, late Twenty-eighth Infantry, to the Third Artillery, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Charles Sellmer, unassigned, late Second Infantry, to the Third Artillery, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Harry R. Anderson, unassigned, late Sixth Infantry, to the Fourth Artillery, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant George M. Harris, unassigned, late Tenth Infantry, to the Fourth Artillery, July 14, 1869.

Second Lieutenant George E. Sage, unassigned, late Nineteenth Infantry, to the Fifth Artillery, July 14, 1869.

### IV.—RETIRED.

For incapacity, resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17, act of August 3, 1861.

Captain Henry B. Noble, Eighth Infantry, February 18, 1869, instead of "For incapacity, the result of injury or disease not incidental to the service, in conformity with section 17, act of August 3, 1861," as announced in General Orders No. 54, of June 18, 1869.

Upon the full rank of the command held by him when wounded, in conformity with sections 16 and 17, act of August 3, 1861, and section 32, act of July 23, 1866.

### UPON THE FULL RANK OF MAJOR-GENERAL.

Lieutenant Samuel S. Carroll, unassigned, late Twenty-first Infantry (brevet major-general), June 9, 1869.

### V.—CASUALTIES.

#### RESIGNED. (49.)

Major Samuel F. Chalfin, assistant adjutant-general (brevet colonel U. S. Army), September 20, 1869.

Major William W. Lowe, Sixth Cavalry (brevet brigadier-general U. S. Army), June 22, 1869.

Captain Axel S. Adams, Second Cavalry, October 26, 1869.

Captain Benjamin T. Hutchins, Sixth Cavalry (brevet major U. S. Army), September 10, 1869.

Captain Henry P. Wade, Eighth Cavalry (brevet major U. S. Army), August 10, 1869.

Captain Abraham Bassford, Eighth Cavalry (brevet major U. S. Army), November 9, 1869.

Captain George H. Gamble, Ninth Cavalry, December 1, 1869.

Captain James B. Mulligan, Nineteenth Infantry (brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army), August 31, 1869.

Captain William R. Lowe, Nineteenth Infantry (brevet major U. S. Army), September 2, 1869.

Captain Edward S. Huntington, unassigned, late Twenty-ninth Infantry, August 1, 1869.

Captain George W. Smith, unassigned, late Thirty-fifth Infantry, December 31, 1869.

Captain John C. Connor, unassigned, late Forty-first Infantry, November 29, 1869.

First Lieutenant David W. Payne, Corps of Engineers, October 1, 1869.

First Lieutenant James A. Waymore, First Cavalry, August 2, 1869.

First Lieutenant Daniel W. Walcott, First Cavalry, August 27, 1869.

First Lieutenant Greenleaf Chiley, First Cavalry (brevet captain U. S. Army), September 22, 1869 (since reappointed).

First Lieutenant Zachary Taylor, Second Cavalry, July 3, 1869.

First Lieutenant Henry M. Bragg, Third Cavalry, November 17, 1869.

First Lieutenant John Murphy, Fourth Cavalry, July 31, 1869.

First Lieutenant Will J. Moberly, Fourth Cavalry, July 31, 1869.

First Lieutenant Harry E. Scott, Sixth Cavalry, September 11, 1869.

First Lieutenant Jeremiah C. Wilcox, Sixth Cavalry, December 1, 1869.

First Lieutenant Robert S. Oliver, Eighth Cavalry, October 31, 1869.

First Lieutenant William H. Upham, Fourth Artillery, November 18, 1869.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Huntington, Fourth Artillery (brevet major U. S. Army), November 19, 1869.

First Lieutenant Eugene H. Weirman, Fourth Artillery, December 1, 1869.

First Lieutenant Thomas Dry, unassigned, late First Infantry, June 30, 1869.

First Lieutenant Hugh Johnson, Fifth Infantry, November 15, 1869.

First Lieutenant John D. Geoghegan, Tenth Infantry, September 11, 1869.



First Lieutenant Wilbur F. Du Bois, Fifteenth Infantry, June 22, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant Charles B. Clark, unassigned, late Twentieth Infantry, December 1, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant Peter Engles, unassigned, late Twenty-fourth Infantry, July 27, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant Joseph M. Kennedy, unassigned, late Twenty-fifth Infantry, July 3, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant George A. Ebbets, unassigned, late twenty-sixth Infantry, December 31, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant William E. Rogers, Corps of Engineers, September 1, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant Lewis M. Haupt, Corps of Engineers, September 20, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant Delancey A. Kane, First Cavalry, December 8, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant J. Edwin Leas, Fifth Cavalry, August 13, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant Oliver W. Longan, Seventh Cavalry, June 30, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant William C. Fitzsimmons, Fourth Artillery, December 13, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Burbank, Fifth Infantry (brevet first lieutenant U. S. Army), August 1, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant John C. Currier, Twelfth Infantry (brevet captain U. S. Army), August 27, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant William H. Sloan, Twelfth Infantry, November 30, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant Samuel Purdy, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry, November 26, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant James L. Hunt, Twenty-first Infantry, August 27, 1869.  
 Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Schell, brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, July 10, 1869.  
 Paymaster Samuel A. Pearce, Jr., U. S. Army, August 1, 1869.  
 Post Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horn, U. S. Army, August 2, 1869.  
 Post Chaplain Edward H. Leavitt, U. S. Army, September 15, 1869.

## DECLINED. (2.)

By Joseph Scudder of New York, the appointment of post chaplain U. S. Army, May 18, 1869.  
 By Cadet William F. Smith, the appointment of second lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, June 15, 1869.

## REVOKED. (1.)

The appointment of Jacob H. Smith as judge-advocate, with the rank of major, to date from May 25, 1869, December 10, 1869.

## DIED. (21.)

Major-General John E. Wool, U. S. Army, retired, at Troy, N. Y., November 10, 1869.  
 Colonel Henry K. Craig, U. S. Army, retired (brevet brigadier-general), at Washington, D. C., December 7, 1869.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew W. Bowman, unassigned, late Thirty-first Infantry, at Omaha, Neb., July 17, 1869.  
 Major John B. Porter, U. S. Army, retired, at Coventry, Conn., June 15, 1869.  
 Major Alfred Foot, U. S. Army, retired, at Geneva, N. Y., September 1, 1869.  
 Captain Joseph G. Crane, commissary of subsistence (brevet major U. S. Army), at Jackson, Miss., June 8, 1869.  
 Captain Jeremiah C. Denney, Fifth Cavalry, at Fort McPherson, Neb., June 12, 1869.  
 Captain Henry E. Hasen, unassigned, late Eighth Infantry, at Chattanooga, Tenn., August 14, 1869.  
 Captain Thomas C. Williams, Nineteenth Infantry (brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army), at Little Rock, Ark., December 27, 1869.  
 Captain George Haller, unassigned, late Twenty-fourth Infantry, near Bryant's Station, Texas, June 8, 1869.  
 Captain John Mitchell, unassigned, late Forty-third Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, November 13, 1869.  
 Captain Henry C. Gopen, U. S. Army, retired, at Insane Asylum, Washington, D. C., January 13, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant Joseph J. Ennis, Third Cavalry, at Cimarron Agency, N. M., August 12, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant Frederick W. Smith, Ninth Cavalry (brevet captain U. S. Army), at Fort McKavett, Texas, December 22, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant William C. Cuyler, Third Artillery (brevet major U. S. Army), at Savannah, Ga., November 2, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant Joseph K. Wilson, Eighth Infantry, at Columbia, S. C., September 19, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant James K. Warden, Fourteenth Infantry, drowned while crossing the Ohio river, near Jeffersonville, Ind., December 15, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant George Macomber, Twenty-first Infantry, at Camp Bois, A. T., September 19, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant William Rawson, Second Cavalry, near Milliken's Bend, La., September 1, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant Monroe Harrison, Nineteenth Infantry, at St. Louis, Mo., July 5, 1869.  
 Assistant Surgeon Theophilus H. Turner, at Fort Wallace, Kan., July 27, 1869.

## WHOLLY RETIRED. (5.)

Captain William E. Appleton, unassigned, late Ninth Infantry, October 19, 1869.  
 Captain James A. Hopkins, Thirty-fifth Infantry, July 15, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant Washington I. Henderson, First Cavalry, September 14, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant Joseph C. Waters, unassigned, late Thirty-third Infantry (brevet captain U. S. Army), July 28, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant James T. Leavy, U. S. Army, retired (brevet captain), July 1, 1869.

## DISMISSED. (9.)

Captain Timothy Connelly, Ninth Infantry, June 25, 1869.  
 Captain James W. Weir, unassigned, late Fourth Infantry, November 25, 1869.  
 Captain Edward Bloodgood, Twenty-fourth Infantry (brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army), December 6, 1869.  
 Captain Frederick W. Bailey, Thirty-fifth Infantry, September 1, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant Jacob H. Shellabarger, Seventh Cavalry, September 18, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Bell, Tenth Cavalry, September 1, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant Samuel Graham, unassigned, late Twenty-ninth Infantry, June 3, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant William S. Johnson, unassigned, late Forty-third Infantry, October 4, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant Louis E. Granger, Twenty-fifth Infantry (brevet captain U. S. Army), September 1, 1869.

## CASHIERED. (7.)

Major Ebenezer Gay, unassigned, late Seventeenth Infantry (brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army), June 3, 1869.

Captain Theodore A. Boyce, Ninth Cavalry, July 16, 1869.  
 Captain Thomas Cummings, Nineteenth Infantry (brevet major U. S. Army), December 31, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant George P. Belden, Second Cavalry, November 4, 1869.

First Lieutenant William F. Houston, Twenty-third Infantry, August 12, 1869.

First Lieutenant Walter S. Long, unassigned, late Fortieth Infantry (brevet captain U. S. Army), September 30, 1869.

Second Lieutenant Adalbert Fell, Second Artillery (brevet first lieutenant U. S. Army), December 28, 1869.

## VI.—CASUALTIES

In the Volunteer force raised under the acts approved July 5, 1838; July 22 and 25, and August 5, 1861; May 20 and July 17, 1862; and March 3, 1863.

## HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT. (1.)

Additional Paymaster Calvin Holmes, brevet lieutenant-colonel, July 1, 1869.

VII. Officers have been arranged in the foregoing order to the companies to which they succeed in the natural course of promotion or appointment, or to which they have been assigned by competent authority.

VIII. Acceptance or non-acceptance of appointments, and, in case of acceptance, the birthplace of the officer appointed, his age and residence when appointed, and his full name correctly written, will in all cases be promptly reported to the Adjutant-General.

IX. In case of the death of an officer, it is hereby made the duty of his immediate commanding officer to report the fact at once direct to this office, stating the cause, date, and place.

When an officer away from his command dies in hospital, or under treatment, the medical officer in charge will forward the report as above required; if not under treatment by an Army medical officer, the report will be made by any officer having cognizance of the fact.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

## MEMORANDUM.

John McIntosh, captain in the Twentieth Infantry, will hereafter be known and recognized in the Army as John S. McNaught, he having shown satisfactorily to the Department that the latter is his family name. Captain McNaught enlisted in the Eleventh Infantry, August 16, 1861, under the assumed name of John McIntosh.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Companies I and A, Seventeenth Infantry, from Lynchburg, Va., to Camp Grant, Richmond, Va., February 5th. Ordered.  
 Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, from Petersburg, Va., to Camp Grant, Richmond, Va., February 5th. Ordered.  
 Company K, Seventeenth Infantry, from Norfolk, Va., to Camp Grant, Richmond, Va., February 5th. Ordered.  
 Company E, Seventeenth Infantry, from Farmville, Va., to Raleigh, N. C., February 5th. Ordered.  
 Company F, Seventeenth Infantry, from Winchester, Va., to Raleigh, N. C., February 5th. Ordered.  
 Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from Fort Pike, La., to Ship Island, Miss., February 4th. Ordered.  
 Company G, Fourth Artillery, from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Fort Johnson, N. C., February 5th. Ordered.  
 Companies K and L, Fourth Artillery, from Fort Delaware, Del., to Fort Macon, N. C., February 5th. Ordered.  
 Company I, First Artillery, from Fort Trumbull, Conn., to Fort Delaware, Del., February 15th. Ordered.  
 Company H, Fifth Artillery, from Fort Adams, R. I., to Fort Trumbull, Conn., February 15th. Ordered.  
 No change in stations of headquarters and companies of cavalry reported since February 8th.

## CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

Major James Lewis.—On December 21, 1869, commissioned a major by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from October 13, 1869.  
 Captain William B. McKean.—On December 21, 1869, commissioned a captain by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from October 13, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant William B. Murray.—On December 21, 1869, commissioned a first lieutenant by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from August 1, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant Erasmus R. Robinson.—On December 21, 1869, commissioned a first lieutenant by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from September 25, 1869.  
 First Lieutenant Francis H. Harrington.—On December 21, 1869, commissioned a first lieutenant by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from October 13, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant Richard Wallace.—On December 21, 1869, commissioned a second lieutenant by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from April 24, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant Wm. B. Slack.—On December 21, 1869, commissioned a second lieutenant by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from May 12, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant Samuel H. Gibson.—On December 21, 1869, commissioned a second lieutenant by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from October 6, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant Benjamin R. Russell.—On December 21, 1869, commissioned a second lieutenant by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from October 16, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant Robert D. Wainwright.—On December 21, 1869, commissioned a second lieutenant by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from December 4, 1869.  
 Second Lieutenant Stephen W. Quackenbush.—On December 21, 1869, commissioned a second lieutenant by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from December 4, 1869 (next after Second Lieutenant R. D. Wainwright).  
 Second Lieutenant Olney C. Berryman.—On January 24, 1870, commissioned a second lieutenant by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from January 24, 1870.  
 Second Lieutenant Frederick P. Ede.—On January 24, 1870, commissioned a second lieutenant by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from January 24, 1870 (next after Second Lieutenant O. C. Berryman).  
 First Lieutenant Charles L. Sherman.—On January 25, 1870, ordered to be detached from the Norfolk, Va., station, and to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report by February 1, 1870, to the commandant of the Navy-yard as the officer detailed to command the marines on board the steamer Congress.  
 First Lieutenant George C. Reid.—On December 21, 1869, commissioned a first lieutenant by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from August 29, 1869.  
 Captain Henry A. Bartlett.—On February 1, 1870, ordered to be detached from the Boston, Mass., station, and to proceed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and report to the commandant of the Navy-yard as the officer detailed to relieve Captain C. A. Stillman in command of the marines on board the receiving ship Vermont.  
 Captain Charles A. Stillman.—On February 2, 1870, ordered to be detached from the receiving ship Vermont, and to proceed by the Pacific Railroad to Mare Island, Cal., and report to Rear-Admiral Turner, for duty as the senior marine officer of the Northern Squadron of the Pacific Fleet.  
 Captain John H. Higbee.—On February 2, 1870, ordered to be detached from the Philadelphia, Pa., station, and to proceed by the Pacific Railroad to Mare Island, Cal., and report to Rear-Admiral Turner for duty on board the flag-ship of the Pacific Fleet as senior marine officer.  
 First Lieutenant F. D. Webster.—On February 2, 1870, ordered to report to Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. McCawley, commanding marines at Boston, Mass., for instruction in the Army Code of Signals (in addition to his duties on board the receiving ship Ohio).

## THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

OWING to the orders to have the repairs on the U. S. S. *Ticonderoga* finished immediately, one hundred of the recently discharged mechanics have been re-employed at the Boston Navy-yard. Orders have been received from Washington to have the dock cleared preparatory to the reception of the Spanish iron-clad frigates *Vittoria* and *Lealtad*.

THE Naval Court of Inquiry recently convened at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy-yard by Rear Admiral Turner, to inquire into the conduct of Commander Truxtun, of the U. S. S. *Jamestown*, which sailed from San Francisco several months since for the Feejee Islands, has concluded its investigation, and justifies the course of Commander Truxtun in returning to San Francisco before accomplishing his mission, as the vessel was short of water and provisions, and encountered most terrific weather.

MR. KETCHAM introduced in the House on the 7th a bill for the better protection of the Government in the purchase of supplies for the Navy, which provides that from and after the passage of the act, no proposals or bids for supplies of the Navy shall be entertained or received unless bidders shall furnish full and satisfactory evidence that they are manufacturers or producers of the articles which they offer to furnish, or that they have a regular established place of business at which they customarily deal in such articles, and have a proper license for that business.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "It is feared that the anticipations of the designer (Captain Cowper P. Coles, C. B.) of her Majesty's ship *Captain* as to the success of this novel and expensive vessel will not be realized, as we understand that her draught of water, when provisioned, stored, and manned for sea, will exceed that which she was originally intended to draw by twenty-four to thirty inches. The Admiralty, fortunately, are not to blame in this instance. Their lordships, in redemption of a promise given to the House of Commons, gave Captain Coles *carte blanche*."

THE U. S. steamer *Lancaster*, commanded by Captain Stephen D. Trenchard, and bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Joseph Lanman, U. S. Navy, commanding the South Atlantic fleet, arrived on her station, and anchored in the harbor of Bahia, Brazil, on the 23d December, 1869. Officers and crew all well. This vessel left Hampton Roads, Va., on the 21st of October last, bound to Brazil, via the island of Madeira, and reached the roadstead of Funchal on the 21st of the following month, after a lengthy and tedious passage under sail of thirty days. On the 27th of October, in lat. 35 deg. 42 min. N., long. 59 deg. 6 min. W., she encountered a circular storm of great force from E. S. E., gradually veering to S. and W. S. W., in which the barometer fell to 29.57 inches, accompanied by a very heavy sea. Her rudder chains were parted by its violence; and, for a time, her helm became almost unmanageable. The following day it blew hard in squalls, from W. N. W. to N. N. W., showing that the cyclone had passed off to the eastward. On the 29th, the gale was succeeded by light airs and gentle breezes from E. S. E. to E. by N.; and, until her arrival in Funchal, the patience of all on board was well tried by the continuance of light adverse winds. Thanksgiving day, as set apart by the Presidential proclamation for the 18th of November, was religiously observed on board the flag-ship in lat. 36 deg. 20 min. N., long. 21 deg. 20 min. W., on the broad ocean; and, although the indispensable dinner consisted of pork and beans, salt beef (alias salt horse), with "duff" for dessert, all were cheerful in spirit and thankful in heart for the prosperity of their country, and proud of her greatness among the nations of the earth. The chaplain, Rev. Mr. Holway, delivered an impressive discourse from a portion of the 17th verse of the 20th chapter of the Psalms of David: "But we will remember the name of the Lord our God;" and the services of the day were concluded by a patriotic hymn and "Old Hundred," with music by the band. Speaking of the services of Chaplain Holway on board the *Lancaster*, his earnestness in doing the greatest amount of good to Jack induced him, with the concurrence of the Admiral and her commander, to begin a series of popular lectures on various subjects, beginning with an explanation of the theory of winds, currents, etc., which are not only well attended by those for whom they were designed, but by the majority of the officers of the ship, including the Admiral and captain. Such a system, entirely voluntary on the part of Mr. Holway, must result beneficially to the crew, and is an example well worthy of imitation by every chaplain in the employ of the Government. During the stay of the *Lancaster* in Funchal, the authorities were very civil; her officers were liberally entertained by the American Consul, Dr. Leas, and Vice-Consul Hutchinson, a Mr. Faulkman of New York, Mr. Geo. B. Welsh, an English lady, Mrs. Parks, and the Baron da Conceicao (F. J. Figueira), whose wife is a Philadelphian. The day previous to the departure of the vessel from Funchal, these persons, with a number of ladies, honored an impromptu entertainment given on board by the officers in acknowledgment of the hospitalities extended to them. On the passage from Madeira to Bahia, the *Lancaster* passed within a mile of a "Vigia," located on the charts in lat. 11 deg. 50 min. N., long. 27 deg. 15 min. W., without seeing it, and experienced the S. E. trades well to the southward of east in their direction. On December 8th, Louis Brandon, a seaman from Bath, England, was instantly killed by a fall from the maintop-gallant yard, while furling the sail, and was buried on the following day in lat. 4 deg. 9 min. N., long. 28 deg. 14 min. W.



THE new armor-plated twin-screw steamer *Vanguard* of the British Navy, has been floated from the dry dock in which she had been built, at the new works of Messrs. Laird Bros., Birkenhead, and taken to the Alfred Dock, Birkenhead, where she will be at once prepared for sea. The *Vanguard* is one of six vessels known as the "Invincible" class, and built to the design of Mr. E. J. Reed, the chief constructor of the British Navy. These vessels are broadside ships, fully rigged as ocean cruisers, and are built on the central battery and armor belt system. The armor belt extends from a few feet below the water line to a moderate height above, ending at a deck of which the beams are covered with iron plating, and protects the most vital parts of the ship, including the rudder-head and steering apparatus. The armor-plating is 8 in. at the water line and 6 in. on the broadside, reduced, as usual, at the extreme ends, backed by 8 in. and 10 in. of teak respectively, and by 1½ in. skin plating, with the usual arrangement of girders. The armor-plating is continued up to such a height above the upper deck for a portion of the length amidships, so as to form an octagonal battery to protect four heavy guns mounted at the angles, the ends being enclosed by transverse iron-plated bulkheads. These guns can be fired in the line of keel as well as on the broadside, and, as they are such a considerable height above water, can be fought in weather when the ports of the main deck battery cannot be opened. In combination with the six guns in the main deck battery, which have the ordinary broadside training, this arrangement gives large arcs of training to protected guns, every point on the horizon being commanded by one gun or another. The accommodation for officers and crew is in the unprotected parts of the ships, fore and aft of the battery, and is very commodious and well ventilated. The principal dimensions are as follows: Length overall, 300 ft.; length between perpendiculars, 280 ft.; breadth, extreme, 54 ft.; tonnage, 3,774 ft.; draught of water abaft, 22 ft. 6 in.; draught of water forward, 21 ft. 6 in. The engines, designed and made in the establishment, are two separate pairs of the ordinary horizontal return connecting-rod type, each pair driving a separate screw propeller 16 ft. in diameter. The collective nominal power is 800-horse power, and the indicated will not be less than 4,800. The four cylinders have each a diameter of 73 in., with a stroke of 3 ft. The cylinders are steam-jacketed, and the engines are provided with surface condensers.

#### TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF NAVY OFFICERS.

MR. E. M. WILSON has introduced in the House a bill to reduce the number of officers in the Navy of the United States, which provides:

SEC. 1. The offices of admiral and vice-admiral of the Navy shall continue until a vacancy shall occur in either of said offices, and no longer; and when such vacancies shall occur, immediately thereupon all laws and parts of laws creating said offices shall become inoperative, and shall by virtue of this act from thenceforward be construed as repealed.

SEC. 2. That after the first of January, 1871, there shall be only six rear-admirals, and the President shall, within ten days preceding said date, select, without regard to seniority, the six rear-admirals to remain in commission, and the others shall be placed upon the list of officers retired from active service.

SEC. 3. That after the first of January, 1871, there shall only be twelve commodores, and the President shall, within ten days preceding said date, select, without regard to seniority, the twelve commodores to remain in commission, and the others shall be placed upon the list of officers retired from active service.

SEC. 4. That after the first of January, 1871, there shall only be forty captains, and the President shall, within ten days preceding said date, select, without regard to seniority, the forty captains to remain in commission, and the others shall be placed upon the list of officers retired from active service.

SEC. 5. That after the first of January, 1871, there shall only be seventy-five commanders, and the President shall, within ten days preceding said date, select, without regard to seniority, the seventy-five commanders to remain in commission, and the others shall be placed upon the list of officers retired from active service.

SEC. 6. That after the first of January, 1871, there shall only be one hundred lieutenant-commanders, and the President shall, within ten days preceding said date, select, without regard to seniority, the one hundred lieutenant-commanders to remain in commission, and the others shall be placed upon the list of officers retired from active service.

SEC. 7. That after the first of January, 1871, the number of officers of the grade of lieutenant upon the active list shall not exceed two hundred; that the number of officers of the grade of master upon the active list shall not exceed one hundred; and that the number of officers of the grade of ensign upon the active list shall not exceed one hundred.

SEC. 8. That when any officer of the Navy shall travel under orders, and shall not be furnished transportation by the Navy Department, or on conveyance belonging to or chartered by the United States, he shall be allowed ten cents per mile, and no more, for each mile actually by him travelled under such orders.

#### REGULATING THE RANK OF THE NAVY STAFF.

In the House of Representatives, on the 13th, Mr. Starkweather introduced a bill to regulate the rank of staff officers of the Navy, and for other purposes, which provides that from and after April 1, 1870, the staff officers of the Navy shall be as follows, viz.:

**Surgeons**—One surgeon-general with the rank of commodore; ten medical directors, with the rank of captain; thirty medical inspectors, with the rank of commander; forty surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant-commander; sixty-five assistant surgeons, with the rank of master.

**Paymasters**—One paymaster-general, with the rank of commodore; ten pay directors, with the rank of captain

twenty pay inspectors, with the rank of commander; fifty paymasters with the rank of lieutenant-commander; thirty paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant: *Provided*, That paymasters of the rank of lieutenant shall give bonds in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and those of a higher rank in the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

**Engineers**—One engineer-in-chief, with the rank of commodore; ten chief engineers, with the rank of captain; thirty chief engineers, with the rank of commander; forty chief engineers, with the rank of lieutenant-commander; fifty first assistant engineers, with the rank of lieutenant; eighty second assistant engineers, with the rank of master.

SEC. 2. That the surgeon-general, the paymaster-general, and the engineer-in-chief shall, in each instance, be the senior officer on the active list in their several corps, and shall be respectively the chiefs of the Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery, of Provisions and Clothing, and of Steam Engineering.

SEC. 3. That fleet surgeons, fleet paymasters, and fleet engineers, and all other officers in the corps of surgeons, paymasters, and engineers, who may be required to have charge of their respective departments in Navy-yards, hospitals, and other shore stations, shall always, when practicable, be selected from those with the rank of commander, or above.

SEC. 4. That promotion in the staff corps of the Navy shall be in the order of official seniority after examination as now provided by law: *Provided*, That no existing commissions shall be vacated except by the issue of new commissions as required by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That all staff officers of the Navy shall be entitled to the same pay, emoluments, and privileges as officers of like rank in the line, except as to command, which shall in no case be exercised by any staff officer except in his own department or in accordance with the regulations of the Navy.

SEC. 6. That all officers of the Navy shall take precedence according to seniority of rank, excepting only that commanding officers shall in all cases take precedence of all officers under their immediate command.

SEC. 7. That all laws, rules, or regulations relating to retired officers of the Navy shall be deemed and taken to apply to staff as well as line officers.

SEC. 8. That hereafter no person shall be commissioned in the grades of assistant surgeon, paymaster, or second assistant engineer until they shall have passed a satisfactory examination, such as is now required for the grades of assistant surgeon, passed assistant paymaster, and second assistant engineer.

SEC. 9. That all acts or parts of acts or regulations of the Navy inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby declared to be void and of no effect.

#### ESTIMATES FOR COAL.

THE estimates for coal for the Navy Department for each year since 1863, were as follows:

Years	Tons.	Cost.
1862-'63.....	270,000	\$2,102,000
1863-'64.....	225,000	2,090,000
1864-'65.....	320,000	3,840,000
1865-'66.....	480,000	7,680,000
1866-'67.....	—	—
1867-'68.....	—	—
1868-'69.....	35,000	900,000
1869-'70.....	30,000	480,000
1870-'71.....	30,000	480,000

The quantities of coal on hand at the end of the fiscal years of 1867 and 1868 were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
On foreign stations.....	11,219 tons.	12,493 tons.
At navy-yards.....	12,890 tons.	10,441 tons.
Total.....	24,109 tons.	32,934 tons.

The expenditures in coal incurred by squadrons abroad, including the squadrons in the West Indies and on the coast of California, for each year since 1865, were as follows:

	Tons.	Cost.
1866.....	45,478	\$639,708
1867.....	40,703	566,462
1868.....	33,377	472,850
1869.....	25,623	335,939

Included in these sums are all expenses attending the handling of coal, such as freight and demurrage on shipments by the bureau, storage, lighterage, rent of store-houses, etc., except such items as are paid by drafts on the Secretary of the Navy, as hereinafter stated in paragraph 8.

The estimate for the year 1868 was for 35,000 tons, that quantity being deemed sufficient to meet the demands of the service, in view of the necessary reduction of the number of vessels in actual service, consequent upon the reduction of the number of enlisted men by act of Congress.

The amount of coal on hand January 1, 1868, was, as shown in paragraph 2, 24,109 tons, and cost in round numbers, \$237,000.

The average prices paid for coal on the several stations, by one vessel, have been as follows:

China, Hong Kong station, \$12 46 per ton.  
Japan, *Aroostook*, \$10 79 per ton.  
California, shipped by Bureau, \$23 61 per ton.  
Alaska, shipped by Bureau, \$21 75 per ton.  
Coast of South America (west), *Powhatan*, \$12 75 per ton.

West Indies, St. Thomas station, \$10 per ton.  
Mediterranean, *Scutara*, \$8 13 per ton.  
West coast of Africa, St. Paul de Loanda, \$17 83 per ton.

The following freights per ton have been paid on coal shipped to foreign stations:

China and Japan, none shipped.  
California, \$18.  
Alaska, \$18.  
West coast of South America, none shipped.  
West Indies, from \$4 75 to \$5 50.

The number of coal depots kept up to March 4, 1869, was 13, costing about \$30,000 per annum in the aggregate; since then steps have been taken looking to the reduction of this number to 8.

The cost of unloading and reloading coal and all incidental expenses connected with the storage and shipment of coal (not recited in paragraph 3) since 1865, have been as follows:

1866.....	\$36,023
1867.....	18,978
1868.....	10,891
1869.....	13,800

#### THE IRON-CLAD MONARCH.

THE following report in regard to H. B. M. iron-clad turreted ship *Monarch* has been received at the Navy Department from Captain Macomb, U. S. N.:

U. S. S. PLYMOUTH, PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 28, 1870.

Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

SIR: After having escorted H. B. M. iron-clad turreted ship *Monarch* from Portsmouth, England, to this port, via Madeira and Bermuda, during which voyage this ship was in company, holding a position quite near her, I have consequently been afforded sufficient opportunities to form an opinion of her sailing, steaming, and sea-going qualities.

During the voyage, we encountered a variety of weather, viz., light, moderate, and fresh breezes, and strong gales with heavy seas.

Under steam alone, she is fast, steers well and turns well, but turns better to windward than to leeward, which is generally the case with steamers of great length in a stiff breeze. Under steam and sail, steers well and is fast; under sail alone, steers well, but not so well as under steam alone. She carries much weather helm with wind and sea abeam, which is generally experienced in very long steamers. With smooth sea, steers well under all circumstances. By the wind, steers well under any circumstances of the sea.

The difference of speed observed by angles taken with a sextant, from the topgallant and royal yard to the rail of each ship, in experiments made mutually between the two ships, was found to be 1½ and 1¼ miles under sail alone per hour, between the screw coupled and uncoupled or disconnected, with screw revolving.

Her motions, rolling or pitching, are so slight that I think there would be but rarely an occasion when the height of sea would prevent her from fighting her guns. Her accommodations are very great: cabins, ward room, steerage, and berth-deck being large, light, and well ventilated, and not requiring artificial ventilation.

Under all circumstances during the voyage, she has proved herself a capital "sea boat," and capable of steaming or sailing around the world unattended or escorted.

Altogether, I consider the *Monarch* the most formidable and effective iron-clad vessel-of-war for ocean service in the world.

I omitted to mention that under sail alone she sails and steers uncommonly well for so large a ship. For further information in regard to the *Monarch*, I beg leave to refer the Department to a recent publication entitled "Our Iron-clad Ships," by E. J. Reed, C. B., chief constructor of the Royal Navy.

I enclose herewith an abstract copy of the log of the *Monarch* during the passage across.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
W. H. MACOMB, Captain.

#### LINE AND STAFF.

THE Secretary of the Navy has addressed the following letter to the Hon. Mr. Scofield, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1870.

Hon. G. W. Scofield.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith, for your consideration and that of the Committee, the copy of a correspondence between myself and Admiral Farragut in relation to bill 976, entitled "A bill for the reorganization of the Navy of the United States."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

The following is Secretary Robeson's letter to Admiral Farragut:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb 7, 1870.

Admiral D. G. Farragut, United States Navy.

ADMIRAL: I enclose you a copy of a letter that I have written to the Naval Committees in relation to their organization of the Navy. I also enclose a copy of a bill which I consider will meet the wants of the service. There are some conflicting statements in regard to your opinion, and I should be gratified to know what are really the views of the senior officer of the Navy. Will you, therefore, be kind enough to examine the bill and accompanying letter and give me your views on them and the subjects therein referred to as soon as you conveniently can?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral Farragut's reply is as follows:

NEW YORK, February 11, 1870.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., and agreeably to your request, I have read with great care the several sections of the bill, and I am happy to say that so far as its general features are concerned, it meets, with but few exceptions, with my cordial concurrence. To demonstrate more clearly the few points upon which I have differed slightly with the honorable Secretary, I beg leave to submit herewith my opinion in detail. I regret that the honorable Secretary should have discarded the original idea of a Board of Survey, which, in my opinion, should be designated "the Board of Admiralty," and be confined entirely to that grade, with the exception, of course, of the Secretary. I do not wish to be understood as objecting to the name of "survey," but simply that I consider that of "admiralty" more appropriate. The Admiral of the Navy, holding by law the same relative position as General of the Army, should



be President of this Naval Board; and in the event of his disability or absence, the Vice-Admiral should assume the duties of President of said Board; and, in the absence of the Secretary of the Navy, the senior member of the Board should act as Secretary of the Navy *pro tem*. I may be accused of self-interest in suggesting the organization of such a board, yet I am firm in my conviction that it would tend to the general good of the service.

In section 3, I would respectfully suggest the insertion of the words "or as often as may be deemed expedient by the Secretary of the Navy."

In reference to the reorganization of the Medical Corps, as provided for in section 7, I beg leave to state that I had always fixed in my own mind upon the necessity of appointing ten medical directors, with the assimilated rank of captain, to be placed in charge of hospitals and asylums. But, as I have always stated, I consider that the simple question of number should be decided by the Government, as it is supposed to know the requirements of the service. The same observation will apply with equal force to the reorganization of the Engineer Corps, wherein I have always considered that there should be twenty engineers of the first class, with the assimilated rank of commander, instead of ten, as specified in the section referred to. I am opposed to section 17 from the fact that, in my opinion, no officer below the grade of commodore should fill the office of chief of bureau of the Navy Department. But so long as officers below that grade are appointed to such positions, I coincide entirely with the honorable Secretary that the rank, pay, and allowances should for the time be equal to those of a commodore of the line on sea duty.

In reference to section 19, specifying the position of executive officer, I beg leave to observe to the honorable Secretary that I have never entertained the least doubts as to their right to take precedence over all officers attached to vessels, yards, stations, or establishments, whilst in the discharge of their duty as connected with such vessel, yard, station, or establishment. This is, after all, but temporary authority, as it terminates with his duty; and if any one feels himself wronged, he has the same right of appeal to the commanding officer. But as executive officers are the organs of communication between the commander and their command, and are responsible for the good condition of their vessels, and in fact for everything in the absence of their superior officers, the discipline of the service requires that they should have entire control in the manner specified in the clause referred to. In such positions, as in many others, it is not the simple exercise of authority which often creates ill feelings, but the abuse of it. With the above few points of difference I beg leave to repeat that the bill of the honorable Secretary meets with my entire concurrence, and appears to be one which will be acceptable to all who desire the speedy restoration of harmony to the service. In the beginning of this contest I felt desirous to do justice to the merits of such staff officers as had served in my command, and who I knew had been equally exposed to the dangers of the profession; and hence when Surgeon Palmer appealed to me to know if I had any objection to a certain bill, which provided for a higher grade for the older officers, I readily answered in the negative, saying that I thought that older officers of the staff corps who had served their country faithfully, sharing all the privations of war equally with the line, had a natural right to expect promotion to a higher grade in their respective corps. At that time I did not deem it possible that the feeling could become so violent; and, whilst my opinion, then circulated, simply advocated a reward for merit, at the same time placing such officers at shore stations, so as to prevent contact with officers of the line of the same grade, I am glad to find that all the boards and the honorable Secretary are now as ready to accord to them this preference as myself. During all this time I have been prepared to express my opinion without prejudice or partiality, but have studiously avoided doing so until such time as it was called for by authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
D. G. FARRAGUT, Admiral United States Navy.

#### LETTER FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1870.

Admiral D. D. Porter, Navy Department.

DEAR ADMIRAL: I have your letter of yesterday, and I hope you are mistaken in supposing my opinion can in any manner affect the result on the question of the rank, positive or assimilated, of the staff officers of the Navy. I have observed the feeling which has been developed by the controversy, and have naturally deferred to the judgment of such naval officers, like yourself, as have spent their whole lives at sea, and have risen from the bottom to the very top of your profession. As you remark, I have had good opportunities to study the subject at sea, having made many voyages in all sorts of crafts, both sailing and steam, and on war vessels as well as packets, one of those being from New York to California in the *Lexington*, naval store-ship, commanded by the present Admiral Bailey, and my conclusion is that I don't want to go to sea in any vessel with more than one captain, or when in case of accident to him, the rights and powers of his successor are not clearly prescribed by law or naval custom. If by conferring actual naval rank upon the surgeons, paymasters, engineers, etc., the power of the captain, executive officer, first lieutenant, or the officer of the deck, is diminished or made doubtful, I would consider the change very damaging to the service. The object of all rank is not so much to confer power or honor as to fix responsibility. Thus, if the changes at sea, on a long voyage, would leave a ship with staff officers on board senior to the actual naval commander, the Government could not afford to let that commander off in case of wreck, disaster, or defeat. Therefore I take it for granted that no law will be enacted that will leave it doubtful who is to be the responsible commander in any event.

In the Army all our staff officers have actual rank.

They hold commissions from the President as generals, colonels, majors, captains, etc., which fix their pay, allowances, precedence, and privileges generally. But the sixty-second Article of War clearly establishes who is to command. If upon marches, guard, or in quarters, different corps of the Army shall happen to join or do duty together, the officer highest in rank of the line of the Army, marine corps, or militia, by commission, then on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give orders for what is needful to the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case. Therefore, and it frequently happens, when a captain or lieutenant finds himself senior, he commands the whole, though there may be under him surgeons, paymasters, quartermasters, etc., with commissions of colonel or major, who must obey his orders. So long as a line officer is present for duty, he must command. He cannot even waive it, for the Government holds him especially responsible for whatever duty or enterprise the command may be engaged in. This is true as to the commanding officer, and is practically true as to the officer of the day, who corresponds with your officer of the deck, as also, the adjutant, who simply executes the orders of the commanding officer. In all other respects the staff officers have the full advantage of their rank.

On the whole, our Army system seems to work well in practice, but I do not feel justified in saying how far the same plan would work in the Navy. Of this you must be the better judge. As a matter of course, all kinds of bills find easy admission into Congress for debate, but I feel certain that a majority of the members will not force on you any system of naval government that you think will result in the demoralization of the service. I rather think they will defer to those who go down to the sea in ships to make the laws which shall preserve the discipline of the Navy, and make it what it has always been, the pride of our country.

With great respect, your sincere friend,  
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

#### THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER SEELY, U. S. N.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 31, 1869.  
General Order No. 148.

I. At a Naval General Court-martial convened at the Boston Navy-yard, September 23, 1869, pursuant to an order of this Department dated September 15, 1869, and of which Rear Admiral H. K. Thatcher, U. S. N., was President, was arraigned and tried Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, U. S. N., who was found guilty of the following charges and specifications:

##### Charge I. "Neglect of duty."

Specification 1st. "In this: that Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, U. S. N., being at the time executive officer of, and serving in that capacity on board the U. S. S. *Pawnee*, did neglect his duty by allowing James L. Oliver, master-at-arms of said vessel, to inflict unlawful and cruel punishments and tortures upon the persons of R. W. Turner and John A. Symms, landmen, serving on board said vessel; said punishment and tortures extending from on or about the 20th day of June, 1869, to on or about the 30th day of June, 1869, said vessel being, from the 20th to the 26th day of said June, on the passage from Brazil to the United States, and from the 26th to the 30th day of said June at or near New York."

Specification 2d. "In this: that Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, U. S. N., serving, as set forth in the first specification, on board the U. S. S. *Pawnee*, did, from on or about the 24th day of June, 1869, to on or about the 4th day of July, 1869, neglect his duty, by allowing, for said period, James L. Oliver, master-at-arms, to inflict unlawful and cruel punishments and tortures upon the person of Patrick O'Brien, seaman, serving on board the U. S. S. *Pawnee*. This while said vessel was on the passage from Brazil to the United States, and while at or near New York."

##### Charge IV. "Scandalous and unofficerlike conduct."

Specification 7th. "In this: that Henry B. Seely, lieutenant-commander and executive officer of said *Pawnee*, as aforesaid, and during said voyage, and on or about the 24th day of June, 1869, on board said *Pawnee*, being asked by Captain J. M. E. Clitz, the commander of said vessel, concerning the condition of Landmen Turner and Symms, aforesaid, of whose condition it was his duty to be fully informed, falsely pretended to know their condition, of which condition, by means of his gross neglect of duty, he was wholly ignorant, and falsely represented to his said commander that they, said Turner and Symms, were all right; that they had not been unlawfully punished, and were not being punished beyond the law, when in fact and in truth said Turner and Symms had been unlawfully punished and tortured, and were then, and for a long time had been cruelly subjected to barbarous and horrible treatment, to the disgrace of said ship and of the Navy of the United States."

The Court, having found the accused "guilty" of these charges and specifications, proceeded to sentence him, and then transmitted the record of their proceedings, for revision, to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy, having carefully and deliberately examined the record, was of the opinion that the sentence was inadequate to the finding, and accordingly, on the 8th day of November, 1869, ordered the Court to re-assemble on the 16th day of said November to reconsider the sentence.

Having re-assembled, in pursuance of this order, the Court, upon reconsideration, sentenced the said Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, U. S. N., "to be suspended from duty for four years, on furlough pay, with loss of rank for that time, and to be publicly reprimanded, in general orders, by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

II. This sentence seems to the Secretary of the Navy still inadequate to the charges of which Lieutenant-Commander Seely was found guilty; and the proceed-

ings, finding, and sentence in this case are approved only for the reason that they are the result of a prolonged deliberation by a respectable and legally organized court, and because Mr. Seely would otherwise go wholly without punishment.

In publicly reprimanding Lieutenant-Commander Seely in pursuance of the sentence, the Secretary can only say that, while he believes that the "neglect of duty," which resulted in punishments so cruel, could only have existed on board a well-ordered ship of war under cover of the "scandalous and unofficerlike conduct" which availed to shield and prolong it, he can find no excuse for the officer who has been found guilty of both.

Lieutenant-Commander Seely remains in the naval service, since no officer, however culpable, can be dismissed except in pursuance of the sentence of a General Court-martial; but not the less must it be understood that the infliction of punishment, unsanctioned by law, by those whose authority to inflict punishments is derived only from the law, will never be tolerated by the Department under any circumstances.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely is suspended from rank and duty, on furlough pay, for four years from the date of this order of reprimand, which will be read at naval stations and on board the ships of the Navy in commission.

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

#### A FOREIGN OPINION ON THE LINE AND STAFF QUESTION.

[From the London Army and Navy Gazette.]

THE United States are the last great power to reconstruct their Navy as respects the branches or departments. Until the civil war commodores commanded their squadrons, but since that event the Government has deemed the time-honored title of admiral, in its three grades, as more befitting their naval service. Thus, the American and the European navies are now commanded by officers holding similar rank and titles. The next step in harmonizing the navies of the world consists in the equalization of all branches or classes of officers in the United States Navy, with separate charge in each branch, as is going forward in European navies. So far as regards rank and privileges, all classes are equal, save in the highest degrees, and in matters of charge of departments rapid advance is proceeding towards the completion of this desideratum. When we see equalization, accompanied by responsible charge, fully established, we shall consider the naval service perfect in its organization. The subject of discipline has in nowise suffered by the changes that have occurred in European navies, and we cannot see that there could be diminution of power on the part of the commanding officer under any circumstances. Command is entirely separate from rank and charge of departments, yet this truth was long in being recognized. We shall expect to see the early settlement of this matter in the United States, for our Transatlantic brethren are proverbial for their energy when once they set about effecting a change. At the present time the "line" and "staff" officers (equivalent to our combatant and non-combatant classes) are arguing the question of the equalization of the various branches—the combatant, the navigating, the engineering, the medical, and the commissariat. We feel confident of the result, and we anticipate increase of efficiency in the United States Navy by the adoption of the European system.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

###### ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 10.—Lieutenant-Commander Roderick S. McCook, to the Congress.  
FEBRUARY 11.—Second Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith, to the Congress.  
FEBRUARY 14.—Lieutenant-Commander R. R. Wallace, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York.  
FEBRUARY 15.—Lieutenant-Commander George F. F. Wilde, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.  
Ensign Thomas A. De Biola, to the *Frolic*.

###### DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 10.—Second Assistant Engineer John Lowe, from the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to the *Palos* on the 20th inst.  
Lieutenant-Commander J. Crittenden Watson, from the Congress, and his resignation accepted, to take effect August 10, 1870.  
FEBRUARY 11.—Commodore John J. Almy, from ordnance duty at the New York Navy-yard, and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenant-Commander Wm. S. Dana, from the *Ashuelot*, and placed on waiting orders.  
Lieutenant-Commander Edward Hooker, from the *Atlantic Fleet*, and placed on waiting orders.  
Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. H. Jones, from the *Maumee*, and placed on waiting orders.  
First Assistant Engineer A. V. Fraser, from the New York Navy-yard, and granted sick leave.  
Second Assistant Engineer James A. Scott, from the Congress, and granted sick leave.  
FEBRUARY 14.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. R. Wheeler, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the *Colorado*.  
Lieutenant-Commander Wm. W. Maclay, from signal duty, and ordered to the Naval Observatory, Washington.  
Assistant Paymaster Frederick C. Alley, from the *Maumee*, and ordered to settle his accounts.  
FEBRUARY 15.—Lieutenant-Commander F. E. Chadwick, from the *Tuscarora*, and granted sick leave.  
Ensign Joseph H. Stickney, from the receiving ship *Ohto*, and ordered to the Congress.  
Second Assistant Engineers Charles H. Greenleaf and James H. Chasmar, from the *Mohican*, and waiting orders.

###### ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 10.—The orders of First Assistant Engineer A. V. Fraser, to the *Pantic*.

###### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending February 12, 1870:

Thomas Coffee (colored), seaman, February 4th, U. S. steamer *Vermont*, at New York.  
William Smith, boatswain's mate, February 6th, U. S. steamer *Vermont*, at New York.  
Dennis Driscoll, marine, February 7th, U. S. steamer *Frolic*, New York.



## AMERICAN TONTINE LIFE AND SAVINGS INSURANCE COMPANY. 149 BROADWAY.

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, President.  
ROBERT M. STRATTON, Vice-President.  
HENRY SNYDER, Secretary.  
JOHN N. WHITING, Counsel,  
PARKS PACKLER, Consulting Actuary,  
FOSTER & THOMPSON, Solicitors,  
CHARLES McMILLAN, M. D., Medical Examiner.

### DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM H. LUDLOW.....President.  
ROBERT M. STRATTON.....Vice President.  
SAMUEL WILLETS.....of Willets & Co.  
CLARENCE S. BROWN.....of Brown Bros. & Co.  
JONATHAN THORNE.....of Thorne, Watson & Co.  
JOHN N. WHITING.....Attorney and Counselor.  
ROBERT SCHILL.....of Robert Schell & Co.  
J. O. SEYMOUR.....of J. Seymour & Co.  
WILLIAM BLOODGOOD.....No. 23 West Twenty-fourth St.  
J. P. GREGG.....of Foster & Thomson.  
J. WILSON STRATTON.....Treasurer of the Novelty Iron Works.  
JOSEPH M. COOPER.....of Cooper, Fellows & Co.  
R. LEWIS KENNEDY.....Vice-President of the Bank of Commerce.  
MINOT U. MORGAN.....Banker.  
JOHN CASWELL.....of John Caswell & Co.  
EDWARD HAIGHT.....Pres't National Bank of the Commonwealth.  
WILLIAM M. TWEED.....No. 237 Broadway.  
CHARLES J. SHEPARD.....No. 242 Water St.  
DIGNITY TOWNSEND.....No. 63 Wall St.  
PHILIP W. ENGS.....of P. W. Enge & Sons.  
JAMES M. BROWN.....of Brown Bros. & Co.  
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.....Merchant.  
ELIJAH T. BROWN.....of Elijah T. Brown & Co.  
ABRAHAM S. HEWITT.....of Cooper, Hewitt & Co.

### IMPORTANT NEW FEATURES.

#### No Extra Charge for Officers of the Army & Navy.

The Company issues certificates, whenever desired, agreeing to purchase its policies at their surrender value, which when accompanied by the policy duly transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral security for loans.

All kinds of *N. Y.* forfeiting Life and Endowment Policies issued; also Temporary Insurance and Deferred Annuity, Joint Life and Loan Redemption Policies and Annuities.  
Policies Incontestable; Liberal Modes of Payment of Premiums; Low yet Safe Rates of Insurance; Liberty to Travel; Thirty Days' Grace on Renewals; Prompt Payment of Losses; Economy in Expenses; Loans on Policies; Annual Dividends on Contribution Plan; No extra Charge for Policy, Stamps or Medical Examination.

### IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Officers of the Army and Navy having daughters to educate, and who wish to secure for them the advantages of a first class English and French Academy, with musical instruction unsurpassed if not unequalled in this country, and all at exceedingly moderate rates, are advised to investigate the claims of the Academy of the Visitation, at Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.

#### REFERENCES:

General Sherman, U. S. A., and lady, Washington, D. C.  
Major-General George G. Meade, U. S. A., Philadelphia.  
Brigadier-General Lawrence P. Graham, U. S. A., and lady, Austin, Texas.  
Brigadier-General Innis N. Palmer, U. S. A., and lady, Omaha, Nebraska.  
Vice-Admiral David Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.  
Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.  
Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

### BUTLER'S SYSTEM OF HEALTH-EXERCISE.

#### THE LIFTING CURE,

NO. 830 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

D. P. BUTLER, M. D., Proprietor, Boston, Mass.

LEWIS G. JAMES, Resident Physician and Business Manager  
LADIES DEPARTMENT.

CAROLINE E. YOUNGS, Physician and Instructor.

For all desiring an increase of health or physical vigor, or relief from chronic diseases and deformities, this system presents the most complete, safe, harmonious and agreeable form of exercise. It requires but little time.

It is cordially recommended by the Medical Faculty. Physicians, Military men, and the public generally are invited to call and test the *Lifting Cure*.  
Favorable business arrangements will be made with gentlemen of medical education, or business men who can connect themselves with such parties, to introduce the *Lifting Cure* into every town and city in the United States. Apply in person or by letter, No. 830 BROADWAY, N. Y., or No. 53 AVON ST., Boston, Mass.

### CHARLES H. GRAVES,

(Formerly Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Terry),  
Real Estate Agent at DULUTH, (Lake Superior), Minnesota. The new city, terminus of the Lake Superior and Mississippi, and Northern Pacific Railroad.

An opportunity for investments in Real Estate, unequalled since the early days of Chicago. Circulars sent free to any address.

A MAJOR OF CAVALRY (WHITE REGIMENT) desires a transfer with a Major in the Pay Department. Address CAVALRY, office ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY, STATIONED in the Department of the East, will upon certain terms transfer with a First Lieutenant of (white) Cavalry of 1866. Address SOLID SHOT, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, SERVING with his regiment in the South, desires to transfer with an Officer of Cavalry or Infantry. Address R. at this office.

ANY FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY OR Cavalry who would like to transfer with a First Lieutenant of Infantry, and take the chances of going out under Wilson's bill, (satisfactory inducements also offered), can address SUPE, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT'S POSITION CAN BE had in a company attached to a first-class City Regiment by a gentleman of ability and good address, who can furnish fifteen good men. Address in confidence, with name and references, CAPTAIN, office of this paper.

TRANSFER.—A CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY, UN-ATTACHED, wishes to transfer into either the Cavalry or Artillery. Travelling expenses, or a thousand dollars gold, in lieu thereof, will be given. Address "CAPTAIN," care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

PAYMASTER Thomas C. Masten, U. S. Navy, has been dismissed the service, in accordance with the sentence of a court-martial before which he was tried for neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, etc.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer retype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post-Office money order United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

### THE UTAH TROUBLES.

SOME months ago, pointing to the cloud that seemed to us to be hanging over the Great Salt Lake, we put the question, "Will there be war in Utah?"—a question which some wise people thought to be very foolish. Perhaps it will induce these same foolish persons to think the query wise, if they recall it now in the light of the Utah bill reported by the Committee on Territories.

This bill we have examined carefully, from title to termination, and we can make nothing of it except menace. If it means anything, it means war. Its whole purpose is to "execute the laws of the United States" in Utah. Now, the one law unexecuted there is the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1862, "to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States, and other places." We all know that this law, which punished by fine and imprisonment "polygamy, evasively called spiritual marriage," has for nearly eight years been a dead letter on the statute-books. What the new bill proposes to do is, first, to reiterate the penalties pronounced against polygamy; secondly, to provide for the conviction and punishment of bigamy as a criminal offence, as has never yet been done in Utah; and thirdly, inasmuch as the Committee declare such conviction, under the present judicial system, to be "a moral impossibility," to reinforce the civil arm with the military.

It is this last provision which, as we have said, means war; for, not only is our whole existing military force made liable to be called on, but provision is introduced into the bill for calling out 40,000 additional volunteers. The bill also means war, because, in all probability, the Mormons will fight. They fought us once before, or prepared to do so, when they were but a handful compared with to-day.

We adjudge it, however, to be the opinion of the Committee on Territories that the Mormons will not fight for polygamy; that they will do everything but come to blows, and then will surrender. A Mr. BASTIEN, whose testimony the Committee prints in its elaborate report, says in answer to the question whether YOUNG would provoke a collision with the Government: "He would threaten it; he would come to the very verge of it; then he would go down; hundreds, yes, thousands, would desert him the moment he began any armed opposition." We think that either this is a "flattering unctious" on the Committee's part, or that BRIGHAM YOUNG is not the BRIGHAM of twenty years ago.

SOME friends of the Army in Washington write us that the Army officers at the capital have endeavored this winter to do all that could "candidly and honorably be done to remove from the pending legislation whatever is unjust to the Army, or specially unkind. It was considered they had met with pretty fair success, the House Committee having unanimously agreed to report an amendment adding to officers' pay a percentage for length of service, and another granting quarters in kind. Just now, however, a new obstacle to all temperate action has arisen in the shape of feeling which results from angry, and bitter, and in some instances scurrilous paragraphs in newspapers, and letters by mail, attacking and reflect-

ing on the course of members of the Military Committee, even including their personal conduct in the war among the objects of attack."

The folly of this course is apparent; and we have taken much pains to free the letters published in the JOURNAL from personalities. From experience, we are satisfied that the members of Congress are by no means so inimical to the Army as many officers are led to think. They have a clear constitutional right to legislate for it; and, whatever may be thought of the wisdom of individual Congressmen, it is always best to discuss their public action with calmness and good temper, confident that an appeal to the good sense of the body of which they are a part will not go unheeded.

THE friends of FITZ-JOHN PORTER have been for some time quietly at work, endeavoring to persuade the President to reopen his case. The probability that this request will be granted has led to much warm discussion of the events which brought about his conviction. We have avoided taking part in this discussion, preferring that the authorities at Washington should reach their own conclusions without argument from us.

We do not believe that PORTER's case can properly be reopened upon any theory which does not assume the fairness of the trial originally granted him. To urge the contrary is to put on trial the officers who composed his Court-martial, and the administration which gave it sanction, and to lead to angry controversies which could undo nothing and settle nothing. Yet, no man who knew FITZ-JOHN PORTER in the days of his pride as a soldier; who recalls the record he made for himself in the early days of the war; no man who is jealous for the honor and good name of our Army, could fail to rejoice at the possibility of freeing his name from the stigma which is upon it. The President, the General of the Army, and the Secretary of War, to whom it is proposed to refer the case, are abundantly competent to determine whether any new evidence presents itself which would give a different coloring to the testimony by which he was convicted. None of these officers can be accused of being in any way associated with or biased by the jealousies and distrusts that divided the Army of the East. If in their judgment, then, it should seem right to give PORTER an opportunity to be reheard, it will be reason for congratulation with all fair-minded men.

WE presume none of our readers will be misled by the accounts published in the daily papers of the recent trial at Fort Monroe of the invention of Mr. HILL, who claims that an interior projectile can be thrown, by the force of the bursting charge of another projectile in which it is enclosed, beyond the range attained by the latter. There is no immediate danger, as the *Evening Post* seems to think, that the gates of Pekin will be battered down by projectiles on Mr. HILL's plan, fired from Fort Monroe. Our advice is that the trial was a complete failure. We shall give particulars of it another week.

THE investigation into the alleged sale by members of Congress of appointments to the military and naval academies, is still in progress before the House Military Committee. The cadets and midshipmen have, at the request of the committee, been examined by the superintendents as to the length of time they resided in the Congressional districts from which they were appointed. A number of witnesses from different parts of the country have given testimony, but the committee keep the evidence secret, and declare that the reports published in the daily papers respecting the investigation and the persons who are implicated are wholly incorrect.

THE Senate Military Committee have taken no action on Mr. WILSON's bill to reduce the number of officers in the Army, and probably will not until Mr. LOGAN's bill is acted upon by the House. This bill, although it has been the special order for more than two weeks, has not yet been reached, the Executive and Legislative Appropriation bill and two or three contested election cases occupying the time of the House.



A COMMITTEE of the warrant officers of the Navy have petitioned Congress to pass a law enforcing the provisions of a certain act passed in 1864, which, it appears, has remained inoperative. The act referred to authorized the President, if, in his judgment, it should be conducive to the interests of the naval service, to give to boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers the assimilated rank of ensign after five years' service, and of master after ten years' service. This discretionary power has never been exercised by the President, and the law has therefore been of no value to the warrant officers, who now ask for the passage of a more positive enactment. The committee is composed of Boatswains THOMAS G. BELL, JAMES C. WALTON, and WILLIAM G. TOMPKINS; Gunners JOSEPH SMITH, W. J. FERGUSON, and SAMUEL D. HINES; Carpenters H. P. LESLIE, JOSEPH E. MILLER, and J. MCFARLANE; and Sailmakers JACOB STEPHENS, GEORGE C. BOREMAN, and SAMUEL TATEM.

THE Senate Committee on Naval Affairs have determined to consider no petitions of officers dismissed by sentence of court-martial, for restoration to the service, unless such petitions have the favorable endorsement of the Navy Department or the Executive, and have agreed to introduce a resolution to that effect in the Senate. The committee are taking no action in the question of the rank of the staff, deferring the consideration of the subject until the House shall have passed upon it.

A CORRESPONDENT who writes to us from the inland city of Omaha, and who, on account of his distance from salt water, is somewhat in the fog in regard to naval matters, asks that we would respectfully suggest that the following queries be sent to the Navy Department by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. As naval construction in our native land is in a chaotic condition, the answers to these queries will doubtless place everything in this line on a proper basis:

- 1st. Is a steam engine essential for a war steamer?
- 2d. If yea, under what circumstances?
- 3d. Do you think it is advisable in all cases to arm men-of-war?
- 4th. If not, cannot the armor be omitted with advantage?
- 5th. If the armor is useless, is it worth while to build a hull to carry it?
- 6th. If you omit the engines, hull, guns, and armor in the construction of an iron-clad, in what part of the rigging (if you have any) will it be best to station the crew?
- 7th. How many of them will you have in this case, and would fore-and-aft sails be preferable, and how many masts would you use?
- 8th. If you omit the rigging, what becomes of the crew? *Vice versa*, if you omit the crew, what will become of the rigging?
- 9th. What is an iron-clad, and why?
- 10th. If some people prefer turrets and others casemates, would you, on the whole, use both or omit both?
- 11th. If the *Monarch* rolls more than the *Dictator*, does it necessarily follow that Admiral Farragut is correct in asserting that wooden vessels are better than armored ships; and why do you think he said so if he did not believe it; or did he, or did he not, know what he was talking about?
- 12th. Why are midshipmen and "cadet engineers" pumped full of Isherwood on Steam?
- 13th. Did not Admiral Isherwood protest against the payment of patent fees on Martin's boiler and Sewell's condenser?
- 14th. If so, why? If no, why?
- 15th. Taken together, cannot Lenthall and Isherwood beat the world in constructing a steam vessel of war?
- 16th. If no, why not?

WE publish this week another Navy bill—Mr. STARKWEATHER's bill to regulate naval staff rank. It has one exceedingly objectionable feature, in the section making the senior officers of the respective staff corps chiefs of their respective bureaus—medicine and surgery, provisions and clothing, and steam engineering. It is easy to see how unfortunate would be the working of such a provision. It would make age or length of service, and not special adaptability, the ground for holding positions requiring great skill, vigor, and professional

acquisition. It would tie the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, and might give him advisers in whom neither he nor the Navy had any confidence.

A CARTRIDGE-BOX for breech-loaders has been invented and recently patented by Captain S. A. Day of the Army, which consists of a circular wooden block with its central portion cut away, and having a series of circumferential grooves turned on its periphery, and bored around with a series of radial holes of a size to suit the cartridges. The block is surrounded by a tin hoop or case, in which it turns loosely, the holes passing successively an opening at the top, where the cartridges are inserted and taken out for use. This, with a covering of leather, makes a box to be worn either on a waist-belt or carried by a sling, and which will always present a uniform and dressy appearance. The advantages claimed for this form of cartridge-box are: 1st. That cartridges carried in this box are always accessible, the last equally so with the first, and all can be taken out for use as fast as required under any circumstances. They are also protected from any external harm, and at the same time preserved from wear and injury from rubbing against each other or the sides of the box. Though easily drawn out, they never get loose of themselves, or by any accident; even when the box is open and inverted it is, impossible to shake out more than three cartridges.

2d. The bullets cannot be bruised or dulled at the points, nor the lubricant rubbed off by any amount of hard running or riding in service, the cartridges being arranged and secured in such a manner in the block that the lead touches nothing.

3d. Cartridges carried in this box occupy no more space than when thrown loosely into the case without the block; while by this arrangement, the heads or flanges are far enough apart to admit the fingers between them, when they are grasped and drawn out without touching or disturbing those that remain. The capacity of this box is greater than the old regulation box or any alteration of it that can be made, while at the same time it is lighter when empty, and, owing to its better shape and more graceful proportions, looks smaller. The lower corners being rounded, the flap will not in service become "dog-eared," as does the old, or that of any square box, unless the greatest care be taken by the soldier.

4th. The tool-box, besides carrying all the tools and extra ports necessary for the breech-loader, will also contain a small bottle of lubricating oil without danger of breaking in the roughest service. It is of uniform shape and dimensions, whether full or empty; is placed well out of harm's way on top of the case, under the flap, and by its form gives to that portion of the box a graceful curve. When the box is held open by the back of the hand for inspection, the officer is enabled to see the cartridges and into the tool-box at the same time; and, by pushing the block with the finger either to the right or left, the cartridges can all be readily counted.

Captain Day has submitted specimens of his invention for examination by the board of officers on tactics, small arms, and accoutrements, now in session at St. Louis.

THE *London Times*, taking for its text certain statements to the effect that the *Hercules* is about to return to England from Lisbon, having disabled all her heavy guns by firing Palliser shot, which broke up in the guns and scored the chases badly, argues that the whole British system of heavy artillery needs to be remodelled at a cost to be estimated by millions. It says:

Whether the damage is of a sufficiently serious nature to cause the ship's immediate return to England or not, the fact remains that the guns of our heaviest broadside armored ironclads have been for a time disabled by their own shot, and that every time any gun fires these projectiles there is attached the probability of similar disadvantageous results to the gun being attained. The accident to the *Hercules*' guns brings us no new knowledge on the subject. Every one was aware from the first hour of the introduction of the Palliser chilled shot into the service of their brittle character, but it required that their destructive character when breaking up in the tube of a gun should be exhibited upon such costly weapons as the 18-ton guns of the *Hercules*, and at a distance from a home port, before the danger of such a mishap occurring in a probable time of war could be properly appreciated.

The *Times* goes on to argue that the Palliser shot is unfit for service, because its ogival head causes it to deflect on striking an inclined surface, a result which cannot happen with flat-headed shot. It says:

In speaking of chilled shot as armor-plate piercing projectiles when fired direct, an approach is again made to a subject briefly referred to a short time since in the Naval Intelligence of the *Times*, and which, it must be admitted, raised an extraordinary shout of denial, and a claim for the existence of quite a contrary state of things from more than one contemporary. In the notice referred to it was said that an ogival-headed chilled shot

when fired direct at an armor plate "shouldered" its way through the iron, but that when fired obliquely at armor it glanced off from the point of impact at a corresponding angle of flight to which it travelled to the plate from the gun, that the shot was naturally, from its brittle nature, liable to self-destruction on striking armor, and that no satisfactory testing of the chilled ogival shot had been made in oblique firing against armored targets previous to its adoption as the projectile for the navy. These statements were not only disputed but flatly contradicted, incredible as it may appear that any one should be found bold enough to combat established and acknowledged facts with specious argument and denial.

The *Times* proceeds to argue in favor of the Whitworth steel guns and steel shot.

Against these positions of the *Times*, both the *Engineer* and *Engineering* vigorously declaim, and Major Palliser writes in his own defence.

THE following is a list of candidates for the U. S. Military Academy thus far appointed, 1870:

*At Large*.—Bernard M. Byrne, John L. Clem, Joseph F. S. Crane, Theodore H. Eckerson, H. B. Febiger, William L. Geary, Joseph H. Johnson, Nathaniel D. Pendleton, Robert P. Wainwright, Erskine S. Wood.  
*Alabama*.—Samuel R. Bingham.  
*Arkansas*.—Alfred H. Bole, Milton A. Elliott.  
*California*.—McDowell E. Barnes, William S. Davis.  
*Connecticut*.—Frederick Cole, Frederick D. Howard.  
*Indiana*.—Nelson J. Bozarth, Samuel A. Cherry.  
*Iowa*.—Charles F. Lloyd, James H. Reid.  
*Kansas*.—James B. Reynolds.  
*Kentucky*.—Edward E. Hardin, John Settle Thomas, Charles R. Tyler.  
*Maine*.—Albion B. Colcord, Charles C. Norton, George L. Turner.  
*Maryland*.—Frank Hall.  
*Massachusetts*.—Irving S. Fogg, Gideon F. Haynes, Myron W. Howe, Edgar B. Robertson.  
*Missouri*.—William H. Estes, Clarence F. Newcomb, Cornelius W. Opdyke.  
*Nevada*.—William Geller, Jr.  
*New Hampshire*.—Daniel C. Kingman.  
*New York*.—Edwin P. Andrus, Augustus C. Bowen, Charles H. Hart, Franklin N. Jewett, James T. Olwell, George R. Smith, John Stewart, Daniel Wardwell.  
*Ohio*.—Joseph Barker, Jr., Andrew R. Bolin, Wright P. Edgerton, William H. Gray, David L. Grable, Thomas B. Fulton, Frank S. Rice.  
*Pennsylvania*.—Olin M. Boyle, Joseph R. Henderson, Joseph K. Mendenhall, John Monaghan, George Pfeiffer.  
*Rhode Island*.—Welcome S. Browning.  
*Tennessee*.—Arthur J. Pierce.  
*Virginia*.—Edward C. Bruffy, John W. Clark, James Malcolm Douglas, Orin B. Mitcham, Edward H. Thayer, Robert Bruce Watkins.  
*West Virginia*.—C. C. Hewitt, James Lewis Wilson.  
*Wisconsin*.—George L. Anderson, Milo C. Jones.  
*Colorado*.—George B. Beckus, Jr.  
*Wyoming*.—John Wallace Wilson.

MR. YATES on the 9th introduced in the Senate a bill providing that the benefits of the second section of the act of February 3, 1853, granting pensions to the widows of all officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the Revolutionary Army who were married subsequently to January, 1800, shall not be withheld from any widow in consequence of her having married after the decease of the husband for whose service she may claim to be allowed a pension under said act. *Provided*, That she is a widow at the time she makes application for a pension.

THE following appointments and promotions in the Navy and Marine Corps have been confirmed by the Senate: Frank Pope, to be chaplain in the Navy; Lieutenant S. F. Wilson, to be lieutenant-commander in the Navy; Second Lieutenant Richard F. Neill, to be first lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Hampden Aulick, to be assistant surgeon in the Navy; First Lieutenant Horatio B. Lowry, to be captain in the Marine Corps.

A NAVAL Court of Inquiry convenes at the Navy-yard in Brooklyn, this week, to investigate whether or not Surgeon Jackson was justified in refusing admission to Lieutenant-Commander Mitchell to the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, for treatment of varicose veins by Dr. Kiasam, who does not belong to the service. The Court is composed of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, President; Surgeon Joseph Beale and Commander W. D. Whitney, members and solicitors; and John A. Bolles, judge-advocate.

By orders from the War Department, Brevet Colonel J. F. Hammond, M. D., has been relieved from his duties as attending surgeon for New York, and ordered to the Fifth Military District. The departure of Colonel Hammond will cause much regret in those families which he has so long attended professionally.

CAPTAIN John H. Grimes, of the U. S. Marine Corps, a nephew of ex-Senator Grimes, recently brevet brigadier-general, was recently court-martialled at the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., and sentenced to be dismissed the service. The President has approved the sentence, and Secretary Robeson has carried it into effect.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

## AN ODE TO THE FELLOWS THAT OWE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: If there are any young or old gentlemen in the service who have been so highly successful as private economists as never to have put their autographs to any of those interesting documents commencing with the words "For value received," and ending, we may add, in sleepless nights; if there are any who never in a thoughtless moment have listened to the bland words of a tailor saying that "It will make no difference just now at all about the payment for that suit," etc.; if there are any who signed that remarkable statement which turned up in Congress the other day, to the effect that the pay of an officer was sufficient, or any who have been able to keep the Dr. and Cr. sides of their cash-book balanced; if there are any noble young souls who have never sown that crop of wild oats which most of us at one time or another are pretty apt to cultivate, and whose only extra expenses are their dues at the Young Men's Christian Association, or as members of the I. O. G. T.; if there are any who don't enjoy "twenty-day leaves," and don't take them perhaps fully as often as they can afford; if there are any who prefer rain-water to Moselle, for whom there is no music in the popping of corks, and no beauty in the sparkling bubbles in long-stemmed glasses, no interest in the relative excellence of "East India Pale," "Bass's," or "Brown Stout," and no charm in that pleasing monosyllable of "How," for whom there is no deep reverence for age in Splr. Vini Gallici as well as men, and no delight in old cellars filled with rows of cobwebbed bottles; if there are any who abjure billiards, and who, if they are lucky enough to be in town, are not guilty of the habit of dropping in at some favorite restaurant to take a p  te or a salad with a friend, who wouldn't hear Kellogg, or Parepa, or Adelaide Phillips if they had the chance, and have never sought the opportunity to be touched by Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle, or thrilled by Booth's "melancholy Prince of Denmark"—who are, in short, very moral young persons who would make capital bank presidents off-hand, and who, if they are Catholics, would not have to attend at the confessional more than once or twice a year; if there are any of these in existence—and we make no doubt that there are plenty who are at least supposed by their respected patrons to be such—we have simply to say that this "Ode to the Fellows that Owe" is not meant for them. But it does not require an individual with more than sufficient ocular powers to see through a ladder to know that the classes we have mentioned, if they were suddenly lost to the Army, would not create any remarkable deficiency among officers, or any very rapid promotion. But for fear that there might be a supposition that this paper is designed to argue, either indirectly or otherwise, that debt is respectable, we wish to premise everything by signifying that debt is like sin—"a necessity of our natures," to be entered into with holy horror only from dire necessity, and to be honorably cancelled, in the parlance of the Adjutant-General's office, "at the earliest practicable moment." We have Biblical evidence that getting into debt was an ancient amusement; and one translation of that most beautiful specimen of brevity of petition, the Lord's Prayer, makes the supplicant say, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."

We all know how fruitful of expense the life of a line officer in our Army is, and how it is safe to say that most of us have only our pay. Stationed in or near cities, where we cannot turn hermits if we would, and where the "gay youth" of the service is met by that of civil life, it is a necessity, as it is a pleasure, to exchange courtesies, which, if omitted, would mark us as bores. And even on the Plains, unless a man turns savage, there are drains on one's income which make it inadequate.

The refinement of the gentleman makes him desire some amenities to his life of sacrifice, in an occasional visit to civilization; and, if ever he should be lucky enough to meet some fair being who is ready to make him the "god of her idolatry," lo! his expenses are doubled, though his cares may be divided.

And there are those of us who have sacrifices to make for those not with us. Does it derogate from the good name of such a one that he enters into an obligation which will be as sacred to him as his commission, but in the fulfillment of which there may be delay? And, in view of all this, isn't it just as well that, in an officer's private debts, the Government shall not interfere, but that they shall be left to his honor?

Does it add to the morale of the service to make debt the subject of charges and specifications, and, as a penalty for it, to take from an officer that which to every true man should be dearer than life, his commission?

Isn't it better that our voluntary creed should be to hold every debt sacred, to make as few as possible, and to make it said of us, as it was in the past before the war, that an officer's word was as good as his oath? Does a dismissal for debt lend any higher tone to the service, or make sometimes going into debt any the less necessary? If we felt that it did, we should be silent. It is a queer court that can convict an officer of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and dismiss him, for a simple inability to meet within a certain time his indebtedness. We should like to see such a court, and ask every member in turn, from the president down, to place his hand on his heart and say that never in his Army existence there had been the time when he was himself involved.

We feel pretty confident that such a court could not be organized, off-hand, from the roster of any department headquarters in the country.

But if the business of trying officers for debt is to be

made the rule, why not commence and try all the way down the list?

Let a day be fixed when all the pestilent tradesmen in the country—the tailors and shoemakers, the "butchers and bakers and candlestick-makers"—shall send in all bills.

It would be a much more ingenious way of reducing the Army than any plan yet thought of by the gentlemen of the Military Committee.

February 8, 1870.

CAIUS.

## WHY ABOLISH BREVET RANK?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: At the last session of Congress two important and salutary laws passed in reference to brevet rank. One, the second section of the act of March 1, 1869, which provided that "commission by brevet shall only be conferred in time of war, and for distinguished conduct and public service in presence of the enemy." Another, the seventh section of the act of March 3, 1869, provided "that brevet rank shall not entitle an officer to precedence or command, except by special assignment of the President; but such assignment shall not entitle any officer to additional pay or allowances." This last provision was not needed, as by an act of March 3, 1865, all brevet pay had been abolished.

It is believed that the above very judicious legislation so limits the power to confer brevet rank that no further legislation concerning it is called for. Such a power should exist in the Executive of conferring honorary rank. It is only the abuse of it which can be complained of. It is true that such legislation as is quoted above should long since have been enacted; but we contend that this mode of conferring honor is the most republican and democratic, the best suited to the genius of our institutions, which can be resorted to. Monarchical governments confer decorations and titled rank and gewgaws. The simple brevet is a mark of the appreciation of an officer's services, and suited to a small army having few high grades of lineal and actual rank.

Then why abolish it, and do such an ungracious thing as the Tennessee Legislature's scheme to sell General Thomas's portrait? If Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton gave too many, as is alleged, that is a reason to censure their prudence, but not a good reason to abolish an important Executive prerogative, which has been used for half a century to stimulate to deeds of valor and glory the military profession. It was not an idle thing which Winfield Scott sought, when he wished the brevet of lieutenant-general conferred for his services in Mexico. Time will soon enough thin out the ranks of our Army, and consign to the grave or retirement those who now hold too many brevets. Why should the Republican party be called upon to expunge or cancel the many signatures of E. M. Stanton on parchments issued during the war? No distinction can be drawn between those conferred during the war and after the close of the war.

We repeat that the recent legislation of the last Congress has so limited brevet rank that hereafter it will be well regulated, and that is all the action that justice or good policy calls for.

## ON THE WAR PATH.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF FORT CLARK, )  
FORT CLARK, TEXAS, JAN. 29, 1870. }

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I enclose herewith an extract of a private letter from Major Bacon, which you are at liberty to make use of. Major B. is still on the war path, and I expect further good news from him at an early day. This is the third successful scout the Major has made within a year, from this post. Yours, etc., H. C. CORBIN,

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth Infantry, commanding post.

IN CAMP AT CALIFORNIA SPRINGS, TEXAS, )  
January 25, 1870. }

Colonel H. C. Corbin, commanding Fort Clark, Texas.

DEAR COLONEL: On the 16th inst. we found an Indian camp of forty lodges on the Pecos, near the mouth of Johnson's Run. I immediately charged it, but the Indians, having discovered us seven miles before we reached their camp, abandoned everything and ran off with their horses. I followed them for fifteen miles, capturing eighty horses and mules and their pack animals. They then scattered and took to the mountains. I found their village to consist of large quantities of provisions and about six hundred well-dressed hides, etc., all of which was destroyed.

From this point I will move to the mouth of the Pecos, thence sixty miles up the Rio Grande. I send in to the post sixty-five captured animals, the others having died from fatigue and wounds received by the Indians before capture. Three of the horses belong to Mr. Green Van, and one to Mr. Cox, they having been stolen by Indians.

On the 20th inst. I was joined by a detachment of fifteen men of companies A and D, Ninth Cavalry, from Fort Stockton. I have rationed these men from that date, and to make the rations last I now send back fifteen of the infantry, who can draw rations on a return made for these men of Companies A and D. I expect to be at Clark by the 8th of February. Yours truly,

JOHN M. BACON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL Townsend and Inspector-General James A. Hardie have received notice from the executors of the will of the late Major-General Wool, of the bequest to them each of the sum of \$2,000. These officers were always great favorites with General Wool, who invariably spent several hours of each day, when in Washington, at the War Department. On these occasions Generals Townsend and Hardie treated the General with marked respect and the most delicate attention, of which the old hero has thus, in his will shown his appreciation.

## THE NAVY MEDICAL CORPS.

THE following is a special report of the Chief of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, on the difficulty of officering the Medical Corps of the Navy, its causes and the remedy, addressed to Mr. Secretary Robeson:

In the report of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the present year, I have been compelled to call attention to the difficulty of officering the Medical Corps of the Navy, and I now ask leave respectfully to point out what I think to be the causes of the difficulty, and to suggest the remedy.

The chief difficulty lies in the fact that the usages of the naval service and the want of proper legislation place medical men in the Navy below the average respectability of the profession in civil life. Individual respectability being the same in both cases, the position of respectability which is obtained in civil life from popular approbation, can only be secured in military life by legislative enactment, and is known under the term of medical staff rank, when applied to medical men. I shall not present any views in the interest of any class or section in the Navy, but only such as seem to me to be essential to the good of the whole Navy, so far as the Medical Corps is related to that good.

My aim will be to set forth in this report only those general principles and elements which make medical staff rank a law of necessity in military service, and define the limits of that necessity. Having presented the principles, the responsibility of their application rests with those who, also having the welfare of the service at heart, have the power of controlling it.

An analysis of these principles will show that they have the force of natural and moral laws, from which there is neither escape nor evasion. All experience, little and great, proves that any agreements or compromises which endeavor to avoid the full demands of principles, no matter how sincere or unanimous the agreement may be, end only in disappointment, confusion, and continued agitation, destructive of the prosperity and usefulness of the community in which the attempts are made. In our great national convulsion we had an illustration of that fatal experiment with all its stupendous results, only proving the power of a truth universally existing.

Efforts to ignore, instead of utilizing as a power, the strongest influences of human nature, or to satisfy them by putting shadowy forms for substantial rights, have agitated our naval service from its beginning. They have interfered much, not only with its efficiency, but also with that harmony which among gentlemen of equal social position, cultivation, and refinement, might be some compensation for the exactions and dangers which belong to the naval service, and are shared together.

It is a subject of much regret, and perhaps of reproach, that the United States naval service alone should continue the agitation of failing experiments, while every other military service in the world has reached harmony and efficiency, by a full acknowledgment of the principles of medical staff rank.

That gentlemen of all ages, and with every variety of mental endowment and moral discipline, embraced by the Medical Corps, have, with unbroken unanimity, from generation to generation, and despite the discouragements of failure, still contended unflinchingly for the protection of staff rank, proves that the claim embodies a life and dignity which no unmeaning vanity could assume or persistently maintain.

The principles of staff rank are simple, clear, and broad; among them is the important question which has invoked the most persistent contests in history, for it is the same in fact, whether religion, birth, race, or profession is recognized as a disqualifying characteristic, and made the subject of depressing legislation.

The overthrow of such class obstruction in communities or institutions, is a measure of civilization and progress. Such discriminating legislation exists in regard to the medical profession, so long as the members of that profession in the naval service are excluded from those routine honors which are secured to officers of the line, not as special distinction for special merit, but as a reward for the dangers which line and staff equally encounter, and a testimonial to the fidelity of service which both equally render.

The first practical object of all legislation and regulation relative to the Medical Corps, is to secure for the officers and men of the Navy the best average medical skill and ability which our country, or, indeed, any country, can afford; for, in the shrinking of our own people from the naval service, we have been indebted to the aid of able foreigners. Those who encounter naval hazards are entitled to the most capable medical and surgical aid. The Government also has a pecuniary and natural interest in providing every security for the efficient physical and moral ability of those whom it educates and employs.

One other consideration, demanding a high order of professional ability, is incident to our influence among the peoples of the world, and found in the fact that the medical officers of the Navy come in contact with the professional men of other countries and other navies; therefore national self-respect should require the naval Medical Corps to be especially of such a character as would, in such circumstances, honorably represent their country. It is certain none of these requirements can be met unless the Government offers to medical men such inducements to enter its service as will compete with the fair hopes and inducements of civil life, and be some compensation for their surrender, which is largely made, of that personal liberty and privilege which, under other circumstances, are the natural right of every adult.

The medical men who, by the ability and devotion of their professional labors in civil life, have earned rank and honorable distinction from their fellow-men, are those who should form the standard by which to measure the official rank of naval medical men, because none who would not present a fair promise of reaching honorable positions in civil life should be in the naval service.

All these essential considerations are embraced by a memorial signed, in 1816, by a majority of those distin-



guished captains, among them such as Bainbridge, Hull, Rogers, Trenchard, Jones, and Warrington, whose deeds made their own fame and the glory of our Navy in the war of 1812, and expressed in the following words:

"We feel it, therefore, as a duty incumbent upon us to state that we consider the medical department of such great importance to the Navy of our country that no reasonable measures ought to be omitted which could have a tendency to retain in the service the professional ability of those gentlemen who, by their experience, knowledge, zeal, and humanity, have procured the esteem and confidence of those with whom they have been associated; and we also beg leave to express our belief that no reasonable inducements would be objected to by Congress to procure for those who are engaged in a perilous service, and who are constantly exposed to the diseases of all climates, the best medical aid which the country affords. To effect this, it must be obvious that the rank and pecuniary emolument of medical officers ought to bear some proportion to what gentlemen of professional eminence would be entitled to in private life."

These conditions being true, the next practical question is, what routine naval rank would measure the social status and respectability of medical men who have earned rank, honors, and respectability from the opinion of their fellow men? It ought to be borne in mind that those who withdraw themselves from the field of popular approbation to enter the Government service, should be encouraged to look for approval of the Government as a substitute for that which they have relinquished, and it is respectfully suggested that the Government has an implied obligation not to disappoint these just hopes of faithful servants.

Both in civil and military life, the best incentive to duty, outside of a conscientious conviction of duty, is the hope of the approval of that judgment or authority under which life is lived and duty done. In this hope the Government has a large power to secure, by a just distribution of its honors, a high order of professional ability and character, and to substitute a cheerful and proud performance of duty for the cheerless and despondent spirit which now overshadows the senior officers of the Medical Corps who are fixed in the service, and has almost annihilated the junior branches of the corps. No young men who are competent to pass the modern examinations of the naval board are seeking admissions to the Navy, and those who were successful in entering are rapidly escaping from it.

There have been fifty-three resignations among the medical officers for the last four years from a corps of two hundred, but one of them discredibly to the officer; and only one of them has been filled, and it is impossible now properly to officer the ships and hospitals.

These losses are greatly to be deplored, as many of these young officers had the experience of the war, and had displayed eminent ability, and, should the proper remedy be now applied, it will be years before the loss can be recovered.

The administration of a naval medical charge requires an education of its own, only to be acquired practically on shipboard, embracing the subjects of pensions, malingering, nautical hygiene; and, as the officer advances in the service, and has his sphere of duties enlarged, having charge of our large hospitals and medical charge of squadrons, they become administrative as well as professional, and have within them the direction of large fiscal interests, requiring intelligence, experience, and probity.

The losses we have sustained, and the existing aversion to the naval service, are the natural and inevitable results of the infraction of the laws I have endeavored to point out. If the Medical Corps is not honorably and efficiently maintained by a just share of the routine honors of the Navy, it can only be done by lowering the standard and taking men who will accept professional humiliation as a means of livelihood.

I respectfully submit that a high protective rank is essential to proper military subordination. Men are thrown arbitrarily in the naval service into the relations of commander and subordinate, without respect to those qualities which, in civil life, might change the relation; therefore, all subordinate officers should have the guarantee that their subordination is not to be made the measure of personal inferiority, an application which the young in authority, or those otherwise of defective judgment, are too apt to make in all institutions. It needs no argument to show the superior efficiency of that cheerful and willing subordination, which is rendered under the guarantee that it implies no personal humiliation, and that reluctant and contestant obedience which naturally results from a suspicion that it marks individual and personal inferiority.

It will scarcely be asserted that any military organization can exist without a staff corps, nor will it be denied that the efficiency of the organization is proportioned to the ability of the staff corps. This fact is evident from the term used, meaning a sustaining power. It is proved by the prominence given staff corps by all the military heroes of history, and by the high rank given staff officers in every perfect military institution. No such institution can rise above the depressing weight of an inferior staff corps.

The commissioned officers of line and staff on the active list in the United States Navy are numerically equal, or nearly so, there being six hundred and eighty-eight line officers, and six hundred and twenty staff, of which the medical officers make one-third.

It is, therefore, evident that one-half of a body cannot be isolated from the whole in its deterioration, but all must rise or fall together.

Therefore, the substantial question is, what measure will give to the naval service medical officers of such skill, capacity, and character as are required for the performance of their professional, nautical, military, and administrative duties? As the field placed under the observation of naval medical officers is very extensive, it would seem to be a judicious political economy to secure men of such ability as could utilize it for the benefit of science and humanity.

Whatever is done, it is clear should be done in so earnest and significant a manner as to have a substantial meaning. Better that no rank whatever be given than a rank in words, to be nullified in practice, or made to have only an exceptional use. Such a hybrid combination is barren of all fruitfulness. Why, for instance, should it be said that any class of officers should have such a rank, but not its indications and honors, unless the occupation of the officer works stain and corruption to the honor he has earned? Better say frankly, the service rendered merits the honor, but the occupation is beneath it. Why should the rank of a medical officer in our naval service be made to yield to that of a junior line officer, unless that line officer be in the position of command?

Such restrictions effectually nullify the meaning of all rank, and are not necessary to subordination; they multiply causes of confusion, set up rival authorities of varying and undefined jurisdiction, embarrass the performance of duty, and suggest contempt for the rank they vitiate. It would be an offense to the good sense and ability of any commanding officer to suppose that, with all the authority and physical power intrusted to him, he could not preserve the subordination of the staff officers of his command. There is probably no line officer who will admit that he could be so powerless, especially when, in addition to his own authority, he would have the good judgment and sense of duty of the staff officers themselves, inclining them to subordination.

The commission which each medical officer holds from the President and Senate of the United States is the same as that given to the most exalted officer of the service. In both it reposes "special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity, and abilities" of the officer named, and "all officers, seamen, and marines are charged and required to be obedient to his orders" in his special vocation.

No authority has a right or a reason to have less trust in the patriotism, honor, and fidelity of a naval officer, because he is of the medical profession, than is avouched by the President and Senate of the United States, and no officer with prudent and discreet modesty can claim to be of a specially appointed and holier priesthood of patriotism.

Medical equality with all other officers may be relied upon for that fidelity to their oath of office, which makes them obedient to the laws. In their combined relations as citizens of the republic, representatives of a large and honorable profession, and officers of the Navy, none can have a greater interest in the prosperity of the service to which they belong, or a more sensitive regard for the honor of their country.

It is much to be feared that this subject, like many others, has been obscured by the tendency of men's minds to take the long usage of a wrong as an argument for its continuance.

As some testimony to the truth of the views I have offered, and also that they do not originate in a spirit of professional partisanship, I am able to refer to the late Admiral Foote as very much dissatisfied with the existing condition of the Medical Corps, and as an earnest advocate for giving it high staff rank. It was by his advice that the Navy Department gave the staff corps, as a war acknowledgment, that increase of rank which has recently been pronounced invalid for want of legislation. Also, I have the authority of a distinguished rear-admiral, now on the active list, for saying, after severe comment upon the position of senior medical officers in the United States Navy, that, in his opinion, "the fleet-surgeon should be in our service, as in the French, exclusively a member of the commander-in-chief's staff and family."

If the authorities who control this subject could be influenced by such liberal views as these, there would be no difficulty in honorably officering the Medical Corps, and class discussions would end.

W. M. WOOD, Chief of Bureau.

#### ENLISTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

In the House of Representatives, on the 11th, Mr. J. H. Ketcham introduced the following bill, which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be lawful to enlist persons for the Navy to serve for a period not exceeding twenty years; and that minors between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years may be enlisted without the consent of their parents or guardians, and that their affidavits shall be conclusive as to their age; and no person having taken an oath that he was over eighteen years of age, shall be discharged on the ground of minority.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That deserters from the Navy shall be liable to apprehension at any time, whether the term for which they enlisted shall have expired or not; and any deserter, when delivered to a naval station or vessel, shall be required to serve such a period as shall, with the time he may have served previous to his desertion, amount to the full term of his enlistment; and such deserter may be tried by a court-martial and punished, although the term of his enlistment may have expired previous to his being apprehended or tried. And any person who shall desert from the Navy a second time during any one enlistment, may, at the option of the Secretary of the Navy, be required to serve, from and after his delivery to a naval station or vessel, for a period equal to that for which he last enlisted, prior to such desertion.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Navy may detail an officer of the Navy, not below the grade of lieutenant-commander, for duty as assistant to the chief of any bureau in the Navy Department; and, in case of the temporary absence or disability of any such chief of bureau, the Secretary may direct said assistant, or the chief of any other bureau, to perform his duties until he is able to resume them.

#### THE INDIAN WAR.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

DURING the past summer, communications were sent to the Secretary of the Interior by General Sully, superintendent of Indians in Montana, and by Indian agents and citizens, setting forth the outrages of various kinds, including several murders and attacks on small parties of men, committed by these Indians. These communications were referred through the War Department and General Sherman to General Sheridan, who replied by the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MO.,  
CHICAGO, ILL., October 21, 1869.

Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior with accompanying reports of General Sully, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Culbertson, Indian agents in Montana, on the subject of depredations by the Piegan tribe of Indians. We have had so few troops in Montana, on account of the expiration of enlistments, as to have been unable to do much against these Indian marauders; but the regiments are now filling up, and I think it would be the best plan to let me find out exactly where these Indians are going to spend the winter, and about the time of a good heavy snow I will send out a party and try and strike them. About the 15th of January they will be very helpless, and if where they live is not too far from Shaw or Ellis, we might be able to give them a good hard blow, which will make peace a desirable object. To simply keep the troops on the defensive will not stop the murders; we must occasionally strike where it hurts; and if the General-in-Chief thinks well of this, I will try and steal a small force on this tribe from Fort Shaw, or Ellis, during the winter. It numbers about fifteen hundred men, women, and children, all told.

Very respectfully,  
P. H. SHERIDAN,  
Lieutenant-General.

This letter was replied to by General Sherman as follows:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, November 4, 1869.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Illinois.

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 21st ult., relating to depredations by Piegan Indians in Montana, I have the honor to inform you that your proposed action as stated therein, for the punishment of these marauders, has been approved by the General of the Army. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Instructions were then given by General Sheridan to General Hancock as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MO.,  
CHICAGO, ILL., November 15, 1869.

Major-General W. S. Hancock, commanding Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.

GENERAL: I enclose you the correspondence which I referred to in my private note of the 5th inst. It will be seen from General Townsend's letter that authority has been given to punish the Piegians, if found within striking distance; and you are authorized by me to extend this authority to any of the Blackfeet who may have been engaged in the murders and robberies lately perpetrated in Montana.

Colonel Baker, who is now en route to Fort Ellis, is a most excellent man to be intrusted with any party you may see fit to send out. I spoke to him on the subject when he passed through Chicago.

It will be of no use to make the attempt unless the positions of the villages are well known. Then the greatest care should be taken to keep the Indians from gaining any information on the subject. It will be impossible to strike these marauders unless the greatest possible secrecy is maintained. Very respectfully,  
P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

Before the time for the execution of these directions had arrived, the Indians became so troublesome that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs recommended the raising of three hundred mounted volunteers in the Territory to operate against them. General Sheridan then sent his inspector-general, Brevet Major-General James A. Hardie, U. S. Army, to investigate the condition of affairs, and determine whether any modifications of the instructions already given were necessary, and on his reporting by telegraph the General replied to him as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MO.,  
CHICAGO, ILL., January 15, 1870.

Brevet Major-General James A. Hardie, Fort Shaw, Montana Territory.

If the lives and property of citizens of Montana can best be protected by striking the Indians, I want them struck. Tell Baker to strike them hard.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General Commanding.

The following despatch shows the result:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MO.,  
CHICAGO, ILL., January 19, 1870.

General W. T. Sherman, commanding Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.

In compliance with your permission of November 4, 1869, to punish the Piegan Indians who have been robbing and murdering in Montana, I have the honor to report the complete success of an expedition sent against them under command of Colonel E. M. Baker, Second Cavalry, in which 173 Indians were killed and 44 lodges destroyed; also a large amount of winter provisions, and 300 horses captured, etc. I think this will end Indian troubles in Montana, and will do away with the necessity of sending additional troops there in the spring as contemplated.

P. H. SHERIDAN,  
Lieutenant-General Commanding.

We have received the card of "Messrs Chilton and Honey, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Montgomery, Alabama," the junior member of the firm being Captain Samuel R. Honey, formerly of the Thirty-third U. S. Infantry.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.**—By a circular issued by Brigadier-General Ward, the commander of this brigade, Major Edward Gilon, brigade inspector, has been directed to make a thorough and careful inspection of the regimental company books and records, required to be kept at each headquarters and by the commanding officers of companies in this brigade, and to report their condition to headquarters. All commanding officers are directed to afford every facility to Major Gilon in the discharge of his duty. The inspection will be made during the months of February and March.

**A MODEL HEADQUARTERS.**—The Second division, Major-General John B. Woodward commanding, may justly claim the honor of being among the very foremost in the management of its headquarters business, and in the elegance and correctness displayed in the keeping of its books. The commander and his efficient staff meet regularly every Tuesday evening at the division headquarters, No. 84 Sands street, Brooklyn, and there all papers are filed, entered, endorsed, and properly attended to, with the utmost promptitude and correctness. Any documents received at these headquarters without proper endorsement, or in strict conformity with the regulations, are sure to be returned to the party forwarding them, with the proper suggestions. Colonel Henry Heath, the assistant adjutant-general, and Major Isaac F. Bissell, wide-de-camp of the division staff, have the general charge of the headquarters books, which are models of neatness and correctness.

**ELEVENTH INFANTRY.**—The several companies of this regiment will parade in full uniform, armed and equipped, with overcoats, on Tuesday, February 22d, to celebrate the one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of Washington's birthday. Line will be formed on Great Jones street, right on Lafayette place, at 2 o'clock P. M. Field and staff officers will report, mounted, to the colonel, at the same time and place. Non-commissioned staff, drum-major, and leader of band, will report to the adjutant ten minutes before formation.

[The signature of the orders announcing the above, we may remark, is faulty in many particulars. We are surprised that Col. Lux, the commandant of the regiment, should continually issue orders that do not conform to custom. In the first instance, the words "By order of" and "Colonel Henry Lux" occupy two lines space, and the latter is in large size capital letters. Under these are the unnecessary words "Commanding Eleventh regiment." The orders, we infer, have not been issued by the adjutant, for the imprint of his name is entirely omitted.]

At the conclusion of the parade the officers of the regiment will adjourn at 5 o'clock P. M. to the Germania House, 139 Canal street, and there hold their annual banquet. The Eleventh is one of our fine German regiments, which invariably does honor to the Father of the adopted country of its members. Its parades, be the weather fair or foul, are generally fine and creditable. Its annual banquets are happy celebrations and sumptuous affairs.

**THE NEW ARMORY IN THE SECOND DIVISION.**—The new armory in this division, situated at the intersection of Morrill and Stagg streets, Brooklyn, E. D., is now about completed, and will shortly be formally opened by the county authorities. The building is, perhaps, the handsomest and most complete structure of its character in the city. The main drill room, which is of ample size, is on the second floor, and is surrounded by Board of Officers' and company meeting rooms, and also a fine rack for muskets. This floor is reached by staircases extending to either end of the building, and of such ample width as to admit of at least five files of men abreast. On the third floor are small company rooms handsomely fitted up, situated along the hallway, running the length of the building, and on the other side arches connect with a balcony surrounding the entire circuit of the drill rooms, which it overlooks. The provision of this balcony is an excellent idea; it will relieve the room of spectators on occasions of public drills, and thus allow full scope for the execution of battalion movements. The new armory will be occupied by the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second regiments of Infantry, two German organizations, and will afford them for the first time since their organization a building in which they can meet together, and also have opportunity to receive proper instruction and drill. The armory will probably be ready for occupation on or about the 1st of March.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.**—The drill of the right wing of this command, ordered to be held on the 18th inst., is postponed until Friday, the 25th inst., and the drill of the left wing, ordered to be held on the 25th inst., is postponed until Friday, the 4th of March. Paragraph I., General Orders No. 2, current series, from these headquarters, is modified accordingly. The order announcing the above changes is arranged and gotten up in correct and neat style, and worthy of imitation by other commands.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—The various committees are busily at work to make the reception at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next, one of the most elegant ever held in that building. The decorations will be chaste and appropriate. The regimental band, increased to the number of one hundred pieces, under Grafulla, will furnish the music for the occasion. The orchestra, by the way, let us hope, will not be stationed in the galleries, but will be posted on either side of the dress circle. The arrangements for the supper are very

complete, the assembly room of the Academy having been prepared for that purpose.

**FIRST BRIGADE CAVALRY.**—We announced in our last issue that the different squadrons of the two regiments composing this brigade would assemble hereafter every evening from the 14th of this month until the 6th of April next, at the brigade riding school, for mounted drill and instruction. We are pleased to note that at last some prompt action is to be taken toward perfecting the members of this brigade in the duties of the cavalryman; they surely have long needed the instruction they are now to receive. You cannot expect riders unless proper facilities are furnished for frequent practice. Dismounted drills, it has been self-evident at every parade of the brigade, have been of but little practical benefit to the members, many of whom have exhibited the most lamentable ignorance of mounting and dismounting, and even of handling their horses with self-possession. This brigade has for a number of years had a brigade riding school, purposely fitted up at the expense of the city, and at a large rental, and why these drills have not been of more frequent occurrence is a mystery. To whom is the blame to be attached? Is it the fault of the brigade commander, or the members themselves? Drills by squadrons have taken place during the past week at the brigade riding school, and hereafter the different squadrons will assemble at the same place on the following evenings, at 8 o'clock P. M.:

Squadron A, First regiment Cavalry, March 11th, April 7th.

Squadron B, Third regiment Cavalry, March 14th, April 8th.

Squadron B, First regiment Cavalry, March 15th, April 11th.

Squadron C, Third regiment Cavalry, March 16th, April 12th.

Squadron C, First regiment Cavalry, March 17th, April 13th.

Squadron D, Third regiment Cavalry, February 21st, March 18th, April 14th.

Squadron E, First regiment Cavalry, February 22d, March 21st, April 15th.

Squadron E, Third regiment Cavalry, February 23d, March 22d, April 18th.

Squadron F, First regiment Cavalry, February 24th, March 23d, April 19th.

Squadron F, Third regiment Cavalry, February 25th, March 24th, April 20th.

Squadron G, First regiment Cavalry, February 28th, March 25th, April 21st.

Squadron G, Third regiment Cavalry, March 1st, March 28th, April 22d.

Squadron I, First regiment Cavalry, March 2d, March 29th, April 23th.

Squadron H, Third regiment Cavalry, March 3d, March 30th, April 26th.

Squadron K, First regiment Cavalry, March 4th, March 31st, April 27th.

Squadron I, Third regiment Cavalry, March 7th, April 1st, April 28th.

Squadron K, Third regiment Cavalry, March 8th, April 4th, April 30th.

Washington Gray Cavalry, March 9th, April 5th, May 3d.

"Separate Troops," March 10th, April 6th, May 4th.

**SECOND DIVISION.**—Major-General Woodward has issued General Orders announcing the changes in the Second division, rendered necessary by orders from State Headquarters: The Fifty-sixth regiment Infantry is disbanded, and the officers rendered supernumerary; the First battalion Light Artillery is disbanded as a battalion organization, and the field and staff officers rendered supernumerary; Batteries B and C of the same will be mustered out, and the officers rendered supernumerary; Battery A of the same will be retained in the service as an independent command, and will report direct to division headquarters; the Second regiment Cavalry is disbanded as a regimental organization, and the field and staff officers rendered supernumerary; Troops E and H of the same will be mustered out, and the officers rendered supernumerary; Troops A, C, and D of the same will be retained in the service as independent commands, and will report direct to division headquarters. The commanding officers of Battery A, and Troops A, C, and D, will report immediately, in person, to division headquarters.

The commanding officers of the Fifth and Eleventh brigades, respectively, are charged with the above disbandments. The attention of the officers rendered supernumerary is called to section 46 of the Military Code, and that of the members of the organizations disbanded to paragraph XV. of General Orders No. 14, series of 1868, which allows any person discharged by that order from service in the active Militia, who may hereafter enroll himself in any organization of the National Guard, to be credited with the time he has served in the active Militia, which time shall be allowed him in filling the full term of service required by law.

The members of this division have been somewhat agitated over the recent call for troops issued by the Sheriff of Kings county to protect the civil laws against a threatened rescue of a prisoner confined in the county jail. The call properly should have been addressed to the division commander, Major-General Woodward, but through ignorance of military laws the Sheriff addressed his communication to Brigadier-General Thomas S. Dakin, the commander of the Fifth brigade. A detail of one hundred men was accordingly made from the Thirteenth, and hurried, in squads of twenty-five, in fatigue uniform, to the State Arsenal, Portland avenue. Here one thousand rounds of ball cartridges were issued to the men, and the detail held in readiness for any emergency. In one hour after the transmission of the call for troops one hundred men were armed, equipped, and ready for service. Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, assisted by Major Daniell, was in command

of the detachment, and the several officers of the respective companies detailed were present at the arsenal all night. Major-General Woodward and Brigadier-General Dakin were also present the greater portion of the evening. On the following evening (Tuesday) another detail of one hundred men were kept in readiness at the arsenal, under the immediate command of Major Daniell. The Thirteenth was relieved on Wednesday evening by a detail from the Twenty-third, Colonel R. C. Ward commanding. No mob violence, however, has yet been attempted.

**ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S REPORT.**—The report of the Adjutant-General for the year ending December 31, 1869, which was transmitted to the Assembly on the 4th ult., has been recently published. Below we give that portion of it most important and interesting to the members of the National Guard:

Finding that, generally, the condition of the National Guard was efficient and satisfactory, I have endeavored to pursue a course that would maintain the excellent organization which had been established by my predecessors; and, for the present, only looked to a reduction of the force as the most important object to be accomplished. With that view the Legislature, at its last session, provided for the reduction of the aggregate number of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, from thirty thousand to twenty thousand; and that requirement has been already so far carried out that the present number is only twenty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight.

In appearing before the Military and Finance Committees of the Legislature, I took the ground that twenty thousand was a sufficient number for the aggregate force of the National Guard, and that, for aiding in its support, two hundred thousand dollars should be appropriated annually, to be paid out of the General Fund of the State. In urging these views, I called attention to the fact that, for all the purposes that a standing Army could be required by the State, the National Guard answered perfectly well, and that the expense to the State of only ten dollars per man yearly was certainly very moderate. Of course, the whole cost of supporting the organization is much more in money alone, but the members of it contribute the balance as well as give their time and services gratuitously. And in this connection, I would remark that I cannot see how the propriety of exempting them from taxation to a moderate amount, and also from jury duty, can be questioned; for surely it is small compensation for the services they render. The unanimity with which the Legislature and its committees acted upon these matters thus presented to them, leads me to believe that if the National Guard will always do justice to itself, there will be no difficulty in keeping up the organization on its present basis, and obtaining from the General Fund of the State two hundred thousand dollars annually to aid in its support.

It seems to me that the necessity, as well as importance, of maintaining the National Guard, for reason of the physical and moral support which it gives to the civil authorities, is so evident, that it is unnecessary to repeat the argument which has been so often made on this ground in its favor; and when, in addition to that, the benefit which was derived from the organization in furnishing volunteers during the late war of the Rebellion is considered, it surely must be admitted by all that it should receive the fostering aid of the State.

The National Guard, at present, comprises three regiments, one battalion, and four separate troops of cavalry; three battalions and eight separate batteries of artillery; and forty-seven regiments and three battalions of infantry.

For reason of the sparseness of population in the districts where some of the regiments are located, which renders it impracticable to keep up a regimental organization, there are a number of the regiments which should be reduced to battalions; and I am decidedly of the opinion that it is unnecessary to have either regiments or battalions of cavalry or artillery, and that the organizations of those arms of the service should be confined to separate troops or batteries attached to brigades or divisions. With respect to the artillery, I am convinced that most of the batteries should be armed with the light twelve-pounder howitzer, called mountain howitzer, with which a few of the batteries are now armed, because it is a weapon that is not only exceedingly well adapted for service in cases of riot and like disturbances, but as the guns are so light that they can be readily drawn by the men, the use of horses is dispensed with, and much expense saved thereby. If a satisfactory price could be obtained for the Parrott and DeLafield guns which the State owns and with which most of the batteries are armed, I should recommend that the change be made at once; but as no such price can be obtained at present, it should be made gradually, as the condition of the military fund will warrant.

## STATE ARSENALS.

As the State does not need for the storage of its military property more than three arsenals, it is desirable that all the arsenals and armories other than those located in the cities of New York, Albany, and Buffalo, should be turned over to the county authorities of the localities in which they are situated, and that the Boards of Supervisors of those several counties should be charged with the care of them. Such change would save the State from considerable expense, and would be doing no injustice to those localities, but, to the contrary, those counties would still have the advantage over most of the other counties of the State in having armories thus provided without any expense to them for building or renting.

Last winter, my attention having been called by the municipal authorities of the city of New York to the dangerous condition of the east wall of the State Arsenal building in that city, and also those same authorities having required that the ammunition stored therein should be no longer kept there, as it was not safe, under your instructions, I laid the matter before the Committee of Ways and Means, and a law was passed by the Legislature, making an appropriation of \$30,000 for repairing the said building and constructing a magazine therein, and also providing for obtaining what additional land might be required for the purposes of said arsenal. The repairing of the building and the construction of the magazine have been completed, and proceeding to take the additional land required, by the right of eminent domain have been instituted and are progressing. That any additional land was required was owing to the fact that the building encroached several inches upon the adjacent lot, which does not belong to the State; and it was deemed advisable to obtain more than those several inches, for the purpose of securing the east wall of the arsenal building from injury by the blasting of the rock which underlies it and extends upon the adjacent lot, and which blasting the owner of that lot has a right



to do, to a certain depth, for his own purposes, and without rendering himself liable for damage to his neighbor's building. The additional land to be thus taken measures eight feet four inches on Thirty-fifth street, and the same in the rear, and is ninety-eight feet nine inches deep; and when it has been obtained, the State Arsenal property will form a parallelogram of 208 feet four inches on Thirty-fifth street, and ninety-eight feet nine inches on Seventh avenue.

## THE MILITARY CODE.

Believing that great benefit would be derived from a re-enactment of the Military Code, incorporating all that is desirable in the present one, and also all the desirable amendments that have been made thereto, I have drawn a bill for such purpose, to be submitted to the Legislature at its ensuing session. In preparing this bill I took great pains to obtain from superior and experienced officers of the National Guard their views upon the matter, and a great many of those favored me with valuable suggestions, and evinced an interest in the subject that was most gratifying. The enactment of this new Code would make but few radical changes in existing laws, and of these the principal one is the mode of uniforming the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. With respect to this change, there is great, and indeed, I may say, almost entire unanimity of opinion. Nevertheless, to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in my own mind upon this subject, was attended with no little solicitude. The present law requires that the State shall furnish to each non-commissioned officer and private two suits of uniforms during the term of enlistment; and as the regiments generally adopt a uniform with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief that is more costly than the regulation uniform, the practice has grown up to apply the money value of the Quartermaster-General's order to pay, in part, for the uniforms they get. To simplify all this, and to save expense, the plan proposed in the new Code provides that there shall be paid annually by the Comptroller to the county treasurers, to be held in trust by the latter for the regiments, battalions, separate troops, or batteries in their counties, a sum equal to five dollars for each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of such organization, who paraded at least seven times during the preceding year; which sum is to be used exclusively to aid the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of those organizations in procuring their uniforms, and can only be paid out for that purpose on the order of the Board of Auditors of the organization, accompanied by the vouchers or bills for the uniforms, approved by the Adjutant-General. An important feature of this plan, besides its simplicity and economy, is that which regulates the benefit which each organization will receive by the number of its men who do their duty. To guard against the loss or misapplication of this money, or of any other public money appropriated for military purposes, the new Code contains a provision declaring it to be a felony for any officer, civil or military, who is charged with any duty by its provisions, to embezzle, misapply, or retain in his possession without authority, any such money.

So much difficulty has been experienced, for reason of the election of incompetent and otherwise unfit persons to office in the National Guard, that the practice has grown up in some of the brigades, of requiring persons so elected to be examined by an examining board, appointed by the brigadier-general, to enable him to act understandingly in approving or disapproving of the election in transmitting the return thereof. This practice is a very good one, but as there appears to be no authority of law for such proceedings, there has been incorporated in the new Code a provision for the same.

With respect to the matter of exemption from taxation, I have deemed it best to treat all the members of the National Guard alike, and, therefore, have incorporated a provision relating thereto, which gives to each member, from the highest to the lowest, an exemption from taxation to the extent of eight hundred dollars of the value of his taxable property, during his time of service.

**FIRST INFANTRY.**—On the 9th instant Second Lieutenant Joseph M. Oswald was unanimously elected first lieutenant of Company B. The newly elected officer was connected with the Ninth N. Y. Vols. (Hawkins Zouaves) during its services in the field, and was mustered out with the regiment. After the election, Private Geo. W. Farrell, in behalf of the company, in a neat speech presented Lieutenant Oswald with a handsome pair of gold epaulettes, a shako and plume, as a token of appreciation of his past services and the able manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the company. Lieutenant Oswald responded appropriately. An invitation hop of Company B will be held at the regimental armory, corner Fourth street and Broadway, on the 22d inst. Captain August Rasiga is the commandant of the company.

**NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**—On the 11th inst. Company A of this regiment, Captain Wm. Winckel commanding, held a pleasant and well attended re-union of its members and friends at Walhalla Hall, 50 and 52 Orchard street. The rooms were handsomely decorated with the German and American flags. The company was gay, the officers, Captain Winckel and Lieutenants Snyder and Jones, attentive, and the whole management skilful. On Tuesday, the 22d inst., Company B (Washington Light Infantry) will hold its anniversary reception at the regimental armory, Broadway and Fourth street. Captain Geo. A. Burton is in command of this company, and its annual gatherings are of a pleasant character.

**SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—On the 26th inst. (Saturday week) the regimental band under Grafalla will give the second of the series of promenade concerts, to be held at the armory.

**NINTH INFANTRY.**—The annual "hop" of Company H, Captain Charles M. Schieffelin, will be held at Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue, on the 25th inst. Company H, we learn, is one of the most flourishing companies of the regiment, and recruits are rapidly filling its ranks. The regiment, as a body, maintains well its standard, and continues to improve.

**TWELFTH INFANTRY.**—The third annual invitation hop of Company H of this regiment, which took place at the regimental armory on Tuesday evening last, was, despite the unpleasant weather, a gratifying success. Dancing began early and continued late, to the evident satisfaction of all concerned. There was a fair sprinkling of officers and representatives from other organizations.

By an advertisement which appears elsewhere it will be seen that the position of first lieutenant in one of the regiments of the First division is within the reach of some gentleman of military antecedents who can secure a following of fifteen good men and true. Here is an opportunity for some officer rendered supernumerary by recent disbandment.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the promenade concert and ball to be given by the Newport Artillery Company at the Academy of Music on Washington's birthday.

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

**THE First Cavalry,** Colonel Brinker, will hold its third annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, on the 21st inst.

**THE third annual ball of Company B,** of the Fifty-fifth Infantry, will take place on the 21st inst. Captain S. Mirinsky is the commandant of this company.

**COMPANY D,** of the Ninety-sixth Infantry, Captain C. Moehring commanding, held its fourth annual ball at the Harmony Rooms. The ball was well attended and pleasant throughout.

**THE members of Company C,** of the recently disbanded Fifty-sixth Infantry, have decided to join the Thirtieth Infantry in a body, and take up the now vacant letter (E) of that regiment.

**MR. VOORHIES,** who was recently assassinated in the city of Brooklyn, was an honorary member of Company C of the Thirtieth Infantry. The company attended the funeral of deceased on Thursday last, in citizens' dress.

**CAPTAIN Arfkin,** of the Ninety-sixth Infantry, was recently presented, by the members of his company, with an elegant sword, sash, and belt, the manufacture of J. C. F. Deeken, Canal street.

**A COMMITTEE of Company H,** of the Thirtieth Infantry, composed of Captain Van Cleef, First Lieutenant Hull, Sergeants Younie and Coughlin, Corporals Collins, and Private Williams, visited Meriden, Conn., on Monday last, and presented an elegantly engrossed set of resolutions to the Eaton Guard of the city for courtesies extended on the occasion of its visit last summer. The Committee were received in a princely style by the Guard, under command of Captain Barrio.

**WASHINGTON'S birthday,** the 22d inst., will be celebrated in the usual festive way by a number of the organizations of the National Guard. The Seventy-first Infantry will "hop" at the regimental armory, exclusively. The officers of the Eleventh Infantry will banquet, after the regimental parade, at the Gouverneur House. Company C, of the First, and Company B, of the Twelfth, will keep the ball rolling at their regimental armories. Company C, of the First N. J. Battalion, will promenade and dance at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, N. J. The "Grays" will give an elegant and recherche promenade concert and hop at New Haven, which will be attended by many distinguished officers and many of its friends from the First and Second divisions. A number of other entertainments will also be given by military organizations in this and other cities.

**COMPANY F,** of the Fifty-fifth Infantry, on Wednesday evening last, during its drill, was waited upon at the regimental armory by a party of elegantly costumed ladies, under the leadership of Mrs. Captains Boehr and Newmaster, Mrs. Lieutenant Schweinfurth, Mrs. Sergeant Lacard, Mesdames Fleichbuve, Spangenschmacker, Blosh, and Mandel. The company soon dispensed with the drill, and, with the assistance of their fair friends, began the quadrille, and a genuine "house-warming" of the new armory began in good earnest, and dancing continued until cock-crow. Company F, under its efficient commandant, is one of the leading companies of the regiment. On the same evening, Company A, of the same regiment held a pleasant ball at the Teutoni Assembly Rooms, Third avenue. The rooms were gay in decoration, the costumes of the ladies elegant, and the entire company French in its characteristic enjoyment. Captain Le Fevre and Lieutenants Desrats and Dubois are the officers of the company.

**THE excitement which has recently taken place in Company H,** of the First Infantry, regarding the sword-voting contest, culminated on Wednesday evening last at the pleasant and novel fair held by the company at the regimental armory. The whole number of votes cast, at 25 cents per vote, was 745, which were distributed as follows: Captain Langbein, 299; Captain Barthman, 176; Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, 126; and the remaining votes being distributed among different officers in and out of the regiment. The three swords voted for, and distributed in accordance with the above vote, were all very fine, but that presented by Mr. J. C. F. Deeken, of Canal street, and the first offered and voted for, was particularly elegant. One thousand prizes, from a fine piano and sewing machine to a penny trumpet, were distributed during the evening. During and at the conclusion of the novel enterprise, the members and their ladies enjoyed a pleasant dance. The proceeds of this "fancy fair" will create a good foundation for the proposed charity fund for the benefit of the indigent members of Company H.

## CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1870. }**

The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the two weeks commencing February 1st and ending February 12, 1870:

## CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Robert Woodward Leonard, assistant adjutant-general, with rank from January 26, 1870, vice F. S. Heiser, resigned.

Andrew Barstow, brigade inspector, with rank from January 26, 1870, vice R. W. Leonard, promoted.  
Richard M. Tweed, brigade engineer, with rank from January 26, 1870, vice A. Barstow, promoted.

## FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Rudolph J. Rohdenburg, captain, with rank from January 13, 1870, vice Reis, resigned.

Christian Hachemeister, first lieutenant, with rank from January 13, 1870, vice Beninger, resigned.  
Jacob Kohn, second lieutenant, with rank from January 13, 1870, vice Hachemeister, promoted.

## FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles W. Terrette, first lieutenant, with rank from October 28, 1869, vice M. B. Spaulding appointed adjutant.  
John Lechtricker, second lieutenant, with rank from October 28, 1869, vice C. W. Terrette, promoted.

## FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Christian Schott, second lieutenant, with rank from December 13, 1869, vice B. Euler, resigned.

## SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Frank M. Sterry, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from January 13, 1870, vice Carl Schwarz, resigned.  
William Hesse, captain, with rank from January 19, 1870, vice Ch. F. Koch, promoted.

## EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Kennedy, Jr., first lieutenant, with rank from December 16, 1869, vice Henry Miller, promoted.  
John P. Leslie, captain, with rank from December 21, 1869, vice John H. Heathcote, resigned.  
Richard S. Leslie, first lieutenant, with rank from December 21, 1869, vice J. P. Leslie, promoted.

## TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John E. Walker, second lieutenant, with rank from January 4, 1870, vice E. S. Conkling, resigned.  
Charles L. Burns, second lieutenant, with rank from January 5, 1870, vice Morris Duckworth, promoted.  
Thomas Carroll, second lieutenant, with rank from January 11, 1870, vice I. C. Moore, promoted.

## TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Morris Duckworth, captain, with rank from December 8, 1869, vice David S. Brown, promoted.

## TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles E. Truslow, captain, with rank from January 12, 1870, vice Henry J. Graff, resigned.

## TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James J. Pender, first lieutenant, with rank from March 30, 1869, vice Thomas Hogan, resigned.  
Patrick Flannigan, second lieutenant, with rank from March 30, 1869, vice James J. Pender, promoted.

## TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Boehringer, captain, with rank from January 26, 1870, vice Henry Werner, resigned.  
Peter Fischer, second lieutenant, with rank from January 26, 1870, vice John Boehringer, promoted.

## FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Benjamin F. Bailey, second lieutenant, with rank from January 5, 1870, vice Sidney A. Halbart, removed from district.

## FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Samuel B. Campbell, second lieutenant, with rank from January 11, 1870, vice Charles B. Campbell, resigned.

## RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the same period:

## FIRST DIVISION.

Alfred Wagstaff, aide-de-camp, February 12, 1870.

## THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

John Dilger, captain, February 12, 1870.  
Peter Mundorff, second lieutenant, February 12, 1870.

## FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Charles D. Reiss, captain, February 12, 1870.

## NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John A. Lennon, first lieutenant, February 5, 1870.

## TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Andrus B. Howe, major, February 12, 1870.  
John H. Horsfall, second lieutenant, February 12, 1870.

## TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George W. Laird, first lieutenant, February 12, 1870.  
C. A. Bussell, second lieutenant, February 12, 1870.

## THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas D. Bickley, first lieutenant, February 11, 1870.  
Frederick L. Prince, assistant surgeon, February 11, 1870.

## FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John A. Reynolds, colonel, February 5, 1870.

## SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William S. O'Brien, captain, February 10, 1870.

## LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

## ARMY.

## FEBRUARY 10TH.

Barnes, Geo., Colonel.	Mulford, Captain.
Johnson, A., Captain.	Niles, N., Captain.
Kearney, J., Captain.	Pierce, A. D., Captain.
Merrifield, Wm., Captain.	Russell, A. J., Major-2.
Miller, B. E., Lieutenant.	Von Gelelo, Colonel.

## FEBRUARY 14TH.

Alexander, W., Captain.	Jameson, J. L., Captain.
Collins, Captain.	Leach, J. H., General.
De Groot, F., Major.	Macomb, A. S., Major-2.
Ellis, J. M., Colonel.	O'Neill, John, General.
Gesner, N. A., Colonel.	Russell, Robert, Captain.
	Spencer, J., Captain.



**A Lifetime of Careful Attention to the needs of the travelling public has won the universal commendation for the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, controlled for nearly a generation by Lewis Rice, Esq.**

**MARRIED.**

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

**FREUDENBERG-KELLY.**—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the evening of the 27th inst., by the Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D., Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel CARL G. FREUDENBERG, U. S. A., to ANNE, daughter of the late Hon. Alfred Kelly, of Columbus, Ohio.

**WINTERS-WALKER.**—On Thursday, January 13th at the residence of the Hon. John Anderson, Tucson, A. T., by the Rev. Father Francisco Jobancan, W. H. WINTERS, First Cavalry, U. S. A., to MRS. KATE E. WALKER, daughter of J. Frank, of Washington, D. C. (No cards.)

**DIED.**

**FITCH.**—On January 25th, at Jeffersonville, Ind., while on a visit to her nephew Edw. W. Fitch, Miss JULIA A. FITCH, sister of the Rev. C. W. Fitch, Post Chaplain U. S. A.

**RAWOLLE.**—In New York City, on Sunday, February 14th, WILLIE RAWOLLE, son of Lieutenant W. O. Rawolle, Second Cavalry, aged 1 year, 5 months, and 20 days.

**PATTERSON.**—At Friendship Hill, Fayette Co., Pa., on February 8th, of croup, ALFRED PATTERSON, Jr., infant son of Captain Henry W. and Louisa Dawson Patterson.

**BALL, BLACK & CO.**

565 and 567 BROADWAY  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WEST POINT AND ANNAPOLIS CLASS RINGS.

All Army and Navy orders for Jewelry, Silver Ware, etc., will receive prompt attention.

## HEATHCOTE & COHEN, WALTHAM WATCHES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SILVER HUNTING WATCHES, \$13  
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, \$50.

Send for our descriptive price list

7 City Hall Square (under French's Hotel),  
and 1 Park Row, corner Ann street,  
NEW YORK.



of which the annexed cut is a fac simile, are  
MANUFACTURED,

IMPORTED,  
AND FOR SALE,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY  
**QUINCHE & KRUGLER,**  
8 and 10 JOHN ST.,  
(up stairs), NEW YORK.

**PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL**

will not explode. Read the following:  
**A FAIR TEST OF PRATT'S "ASTRAL" OIL.**—On Wednesday night, a little girl of Mr. H. H. Conklin accidentally knocked a lamp from the table, breaking it, and scattering the oil over two of her sisters, and upon the floor. The burner fell upon the floor with the oil, the wick still burning, and Mrs. Conklin picked it up and blew it out, without igniting the oil or doing further damage. Mrs. Conklin thinks this is a fair test of the "Astral" Oil, as with the ordinary oil the house would no doubt have burned down.—*Red Hook, N. Y., Journal.*

No family should be without the "Astral" Oil. For sale by dealers everywhere, and by the  
OIL HOUSE OF CHARLES PRATT,  
108 Fulton Street, New York

**REPEATING FIRE-ARMS.**

**THE WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.**, having bought all the Patent Rights, Machinery, Tools, Fixtures and Finished Arms, of the late **SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE CO.**, are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of the Spencer Repeating Fire Arms, or the Winchester Repeating Arms, in large quantities, and we offer for sale, viz.

5,000 Winchester Repeating Muskets.  
5,000 " " " Carbines.  
5,000 " " " Sporting Rifles.  
2,000 Spencer " " Muskets.  
30,000 " " " Carbines.  
500 " " " Sporting Rifles.  
2,000 Joslyn Single Breech-loading Carbines.  
Metallic Cartridges of all sizes, by  
**WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.**  
New Haven, Conn.

## Farmers' and Mechanics' LIFE INSURANCE CO.

**OFFICE:**

NO 200 BROADWAY,  
N. Y.

**\$100,000 Deposited with  
the Insurance Depart-  
ment for the Secu-  
rity of Policy  
Holders.**

\$15 paid once,  
\$2 on the first of January in each year,  
\$1 10 whenever a death occurs,  
And as many other dollars as there are members  
in the class to which you belong,  
Will insure your life positively for \$1,000.  
Classes are limited to 5,000. If the class is full  
your heirs would receive \$5,000.

**THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY** will also issue policies  
on any of the following plans: Ordinary Life En-  
dowment, Return Premium, Compound Interest,  
Joint Life.

All policies are non-forfeitable, and may be ex-  
changed into an annuity, at the pleasure of the  
holder.

\$100,000 in Government bonds deposited with the  
State for the security of the policy holders.

**AGENTS WANTED.**

**Farmers' and Mechanics'  
Life Insurance Co.,  
200 BROADWAY, N. Y.,  
(FIRST FLOOR).**

**OFFICERS:**

E. McMURDY.....President.  
EDWARD MARTINDALE, Vice-President.  
WILLIAM HENDERSON.....Secretary.  
LUCIUS McADAM.....Consulting Actuary.  
HON. S. L. WOODFORD.....Counsel.  
J. W. HENRY.....Medical Examiner.  
RODMAN BARTLETT.....Consulting Examiner  
(Residence, 134 West Forty-eighth street).

**DIRECTORS:**

JEWETT M. RICHMOND, of J. M. Richmond  
& Co., Buffalo, N. Y.  
Hon. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, ex-Attorney,  
General of the State of New York, Rochester.  
NATHAN F. GRAVES, President Fourth Na-  
tional Bank, Syracuse.  
WILLIAM C. RUGER, of Ruger, Wallace &  
Gentry, Attorneys-at-Law, Syracuse.  
CHARLES H. DOOLITTLE, President Oneida  
County Bank, Utica, N. Y.  
W. C. SQUIRE, Special Agent Remington Manu-  
facturing Company.  
Hon. JASON C. OSGOOD, Manufacturer, Troy,  
N. Y.  
Hon. JOHN H. RUSSELL, Counsellor-at-Law,  
Salem, Ct.  
THOMAS LORD, of Lord & Smith, Wholesale  
Druggists, Chicago, Ill.  
H. O. ARMOUR, of Armour, Plankinton & Co.,  
Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York.  
ISRAEL D. CONNIT, Manufacturer, Milburn,  
N. J., and 30 Vesey street, New York City.  
PHILO REMINGTON, President Remington  
Arms Manufacturing Company, Ilion, N. Y.  
Hon. ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy,  
New York City.  
JOHN H. CLARK, of H. B. Cromwell & Co., 56  
West street, New York City.  
EDWARD MARTINDALE, Attorney-at-Law,  
New York City.  
J. D. BADGELY, Wholesale Grocer, 79 Front  
street, New York City.  
WILLIAM ADAMS, Jr., of Bonnell & Adams,  
Wholesale Grocers, 92 Front street, New York City.  
J. CROSBY BROWN, of Brown Brothers & Co.,  
Bankers, 59 Wall street, New York City.  
JOSEPH S. DECKER, of Turner Brothers,  
Bankers, 14 Nassau street, New York City.  
CHARLES MOSES, President Pacific National  
Bank, Pawtucket, R. I.  
EDWARD M. MURDY, President.  
ORLANDO L. STEWART, of Stewart, Rich &  
Woodford, Attorneys-at-Law, 271 Broadway, New  
York City.  
ROBERT McMURDY, Roselle, New Jersey.  
LOYD GRANVILLE BARTLETT, Dentist,  
14 West Twenty-eighth street, New York City.  
Hon. JOSIAH T. MILLER, Counsellor, Seneca  
Falls, N. Y.  
TITUS MEAD, of Badgely & Mead, 79 Front  
street, New York City.  
THEO. F. HAY, of J. O. Seymour, Kennard &  
Hay, 9 Liberty street, New York City.  
Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, ex-Lieuten-  
ant Governor State of New York.  
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Secretary.  
JOHN McMURDY, of Pardee, Bates & Co.,  
New York City.  
R. J. TODD, of A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., New  
York City.

**ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS** taken on Lower  
Terms than by any Company in the United States.

**BARDON & SON'S**  
CELEBRATED  
"UNIVERSAL OPERA GLASS," "U.  
S. ARMY SIGNAL TELESCOPE,"  
"U. S. NAVY" Binocular Marine Glass. Ex-  
tra High power, "U. S. ARMY SIGNAL  
GLASS," Binocular Marine Glass, Extra High  
Power.  
SOLE AGENCY AND DEPOT FOR THE U. S.,  
FREDERICK TRUMPLER,  
Importer of Optical Goods, 8 MAIDEN LANE.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.  
**U. S. NAVY-YARD AUCTION SALE,**  
by order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon,  
OF CONDEMNED STORES, ETC.,  
by Edw. Schenck, on Saturday next, 19th inst., at 12  
o'clock, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, a large quanti-  
ty of Hose, Manila and Hemp Rope, Chain Cable,  
Painted Canvas, Shavings, Coal Dust, etc.  
For particulars see catalogues.

**ELGIN WATCHES,**  
MANUFACTURED BY  
**THE NATIONAL WATCH CO.**



All the grades of the Elgin Watches  
INCLUDING THE  
"LADY ELGIN,"  
READY FOR  
SPRING TRADE.

The Company also call the attention of Watch  
buyers to the fact that the Elgin Watches now  
offered have several peculiar improvements over  
all others, and also a new

**PATENT DUST EXCLUDER**  
so constructed as to enclose the works, and form a  
protection against dust, enabling the movement to  
remain in order without cleaning, double the time  
that a watch will ordinarily run without this pro-  
tection.

The Company feel confident, after having had  
their Watches three years in market, and selling  
many thousands of them in all parts of the country  
that the Elgin Watches are the best  
time-keepers now offered to the  
American public, for either Ladies' or  
Gentlemen's use, Railway or  
other uses.

**OVER FIVE HUNDRED DEALERS**  
in various parts of the land have unreservedly en-  
dorsed them. They are in use upon numerous  
lines of Railway, including the UNION PACIFIC  
and the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL, and of-  
ficers of those roads, with other prominent R. R.  
officials, endorse them as the best Watches for the  
use of R. R. employees and travellers yet intro-  
duced.

The following are presented as specimens of these  
testimonials:

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, OFFICE OF GEN'L  
Supt., OMAHA, Dec. 16, 1869.

Hon T. M. AVERY, President National Watch Co.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: During the month that I have carried  
one of your "B. W. Raymond" Watches it has not  
failed to keep the time with so much accuracy as to  
leave nothing to desire in this regard. For accu-  
racy in time-keeping, beauty of movement, and fin-  
ish, your Watches challenge my admiration, and  
arouse my pride as an American, and I am con-  
fident that in all respects they will compare suc-  
cessfully in the markets of the world with similar man-  
ufactures of other nations. They need only to be  
known to be appreciated.

Yours, most respectfully,  
C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Supt.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,  
Gen'l Supt., New York, Jan. 17, 1870.

T. M. AVERY, Esq., President National Watch Co.

Dear Sir: The Watch made by your Company  
which I have carried the past two months, has kept  
excellent time. I have carried it frequently on en-  
gines, and have been on the road with it almost  
daily. During this time it has run uniformly with  
our standard clock.

Truly yours,  
J. M. TOUCHEY, Gen'l Supt.

The following dealers also, in various parts of the  
country, have certified that they consider the Elgin  
Watches to be all that the Company have adver-  
tised, as better finished, more correct and du-  
rable, than any in market of similar price, and that  
they have great confidence in recommending them  
to the public on account of their general merit.

Wheeler, Parsons & Co., C. Oakamp, Cincinnati.  
N. Y.

O. Helleshush, Cincinnati.  
Warren, Spadone & Co., E. Jacard & Co., St. Lou-  
N. Y.

Middleton & Bro., N. Y. M. E. Crittenden & Co.,  
Cleveland.

T. B. Bynner, N. Y. M. Burt, Cleveland.  
Henry Ginnel, N. Y.

George W. Pratt & Co., Morse, Reddin & Hamil-  
N. Y.

Scott, Barrett & Co., J. H. House, Denver, Col.  
Pittsburgh.

J. R. Reed & Co., Pitts- Francisco, Cal.  
burgh.

Dahms & Co., Cincinnati. Kooh & Dryfus, New Or-  
leans.

Jenkins & Hatch, Cincin- And over 400 others.  
nati.

Various grades and prices made to suit different  
tastes.

**NO MOVEMENTS RETAINED BY THE  
COMPANY.**

Call on your Jeweller and ask to see the El-  
gin Watches.

Business Office and Salesroom, National Watch  
Company,  
169 and 161 Lake St., Chicago.

**OLD AND NEW.**

Edited by the Rev. E. E. HALE

**MARCH.  
RELIGION.**

Revelation. Henry James.  
Things New and Old. Washington Gladden.  
EDUCATION.

The School Men and the Bureau. Sidney Andrews.  
What a Young Man Needs at College. Pres. Steele  
Religion in Schools. A. D. Mayo.

**TRAVEL.**

Nature and the Great Railroad. (Illustrated.) W.  
T. Brigham.

In Search of a Climate.  
NATIONAL POLICY.

England's New Colony.  
The March of Empire. J. K. Hosmer.

**LITERATURE.**

Stories by Elise Polko, Julia C. R. Darr, Frederic  
Ingham.

Poetry by Paul H. Hayne, T. W. Parsons, Mrs.  
Whitney, Miss Palfrey.

**THE EXAMINER.**

Criticisms calling attention to notable new books.

**RECORD OF PROGRESS.**

A Model Town in England; Sunday in its Practi-  
cal Relations; Protestantism at the Cape of Good  
Hope; The Hebrews in Cincinnati, etc., etc.

**FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS.  
35 cents. \$4 a year.**

Published by H. O. HOUGHTON & CO.,  
Riverside, Cambridge, Mass.

Trade supplied by the News Companies.

**SERVICE MANUAL** for the Instruction  
of newly appointed Commissioned Officers,  
and the Rank and File of the Army, as compiled  
from Army Regulations, the Articles of War, and  
the Customs of Service. By HENRY D. WALLER,  
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. 12mo, cloth,  
\$1.50.

"In my estimation, General Waller's Service  
Manual is a book of great value. It contains not  
only extracts from the Regulations, but also in-  
cludes in a concise form the Customs of Service at  
well regulated posts, as well as in regiments—the  
unwritten law which takes so long to learn, and  
which is so soon forgotten or overlooked. I con-  
sider it a very useful compendium for Junior Of-  
ficers, and a good book for the instruction of Non-  
commissioned Officers, in their duties. I have pre-  
scribed that it be taught in my regiment and at  
the post where I command."  
J. VOORDES,  
Colonel First Artillery, Brevet Brigadier General  
U. S. A., Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,

23 Murray street.

\* \* Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

**LONDON ORDNANCE WORKS,  
BEAR LANE, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON,  
S. E., ENGLAND.**

I. VAVASSEUR & CO.,

Manufacturers of Muzzle and Breech-Loading  
Cast-Steel Guns, of Wrought-Iron Carriages for  
Sea and Land Service, of all Kinds of Projectiles,  
Fuses and Ordnance Stores, and of Electric and  
Percussion Torpedoes.

**JOHN BOYLAN,  
NO. 139 GRAND ST., N. Y.,  
MILITARY CLOTHING  
CONTRACTOR  
For the National Guard, etc.**

**ATTENTION BATTALION!**

DR AWERS, \$8.



SHIRTS, \$8.

**Attention to Orders!**

**GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.** The commander-in-  
chief having discovered the wonderful properties  
contained in the **PERFORATED BOOTS** under-  
stands, patented by Colonel Hamilton E. Smith, as  
a cure and preventive of Rheumatism, besides  
being the greatest preserver of health ever presen-  
ted to the Army, recommends their use to his sub-  
ordinate officers and men for the following reasons:  
They are indispensable to all suffering from colds;  
They will prevent sudden colds;  
They will positively cure Rheumatism;  
They are indispensable whenever and wherever  
the wearer is exposed to the inclemency of the  
weather;  
They keep the body in a uniform degree of heat;  
They are patented and warranted;  
They received the first premium and medal at the  
American Institute Fair of 1869;  
They are recommended by the Medical fraternity.  
II. With such an array of evidence in regard to  
the sterling qualities these garments possess, their  
use is generally recommended, and it is hoped the  
Army will adopt them whenever possible.

By order of

Manufactured and sold by

**ANDRUS BROS. & ADAMS,**

AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING,

55 to 61 HUDSON ST., New York.



## NORTH AMERICA Life Insurance Company, 229 Broadway, N. Y.

N. D. MORGAN, Pres't.

The strongest combination of advantageous features that are offered to the Insurance public is presented by this Company.

### REGISTRY.

New York State Registered Policies, secured by pledge of Public Stock, like the circulation of National Banks.

Every Registered Policy is as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note, or United States Bond.

See Regular Bulletin of Registered Policy Account in every Tuesday's New York Tribune.

All Policies registered in the Insurance Department free of cost.

### MUTUALITY.

The Company is PURELY MUTUAL, an order authorizing the retirement of the Capital Stock having been granted July, 1869. After January, 1870, all the profits will be divided among the Policy-Holders, after the NEW PLAN of CONTRIBUTION originated by this Company.

### NON-FORFEITURE.

All our Life and Endowment Policies are non-forfeitable after two or three annual Premiums have been paid, thus securing to your heirs the value of every dollar invested, whether you can continue your Policy or not.

CASH PREMIUMS AND CASH RETURNS OF SURPLUS, on the NEW CONTRIBUTION PLAN of Dividends.

THIRTY DAYS' GRACE allowed on any renewal payment, and the Policy held good.

No Restriction on Travel in the United States or any part of North America, north of the Southern Cape of Florida, or in Europe at any season of the year.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY will be insured in time of peace without extra charge, and in the event of hostilities or war, will be charged nothing for the increased hazard. Under the rules of this company they are allowed to engage in any service upon which they may be ordered by the Government without forfeiting their policies of insurance, or subjecting them to any extra charge. In time of hostilities or war, officers and others not previously insured will be insured at such extra rates as the nature of the hazard may demand.

Vice-President, Secretary,  
J. W. MERRILL. H. C. MORGAN

### Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

OFFICERS' PAY ACCOUNTS CASHED BY J. H. SQUIER, broker, 215 F street, Washington, D. C. Refers to Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers

### ASTOR HOUSE.

CHAS. A. STETSON & SONS.

A. McC. STETSON, P. R. STETSON,  
PROPRIETORS.

BROADWAY.....NEW YORK

### EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing, neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to get at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, etc., sent free to all. Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, etc., ten cents. Address

ADAMS PRESS COMPANY,  
53 MURRAY STREET,  
NEW YORK.

### WE USE

### A. A. CONSTANTINE'S

### Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap.

Each cake is stamped "A. A. Constantine's Persian Healing or Pine-Tar Soap, Patented March 12, 1867"—no other is genuine.

Beware of Imitations. For the TOILET, BATH and NURSERY this Soap has no equal. It preserves the complexion fair, removes all Dandruff, keeps the Hair soft and silky and prevents it from falling off, and is "the best Hair Renovator in use." It cures Chapped Hands, Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Frosted Feet, Burns, all diseases of the Scalp and Skin, Catarrh of the Head and is a GOOD SHAVING SOAP.

The Soap, as it justly deserves, has already won the praise and esteem of very many of our first families in this city and throughout the country. It is used extensively by our best physicians. Wherever used it has become a household necessity. We advise all to try it. For sale by all Dealers. Agents wanted. Call or address A. A. CONSTANTINE & CO., 43 Ann St., New York.

### OWEN & PUGH,

Military and Naval Merchant Tailors

NO. 212 PENNSYLVANIA AV.,

Between 14th and 15th Sts.,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

### JOSEPH THOMSON,

(Late Richardson, Spence & Thomson.)

### MERCHANT TAILOR,

470 BROADWAY, Pacific Bank Build'g  
NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS AND UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY; directions for measuring sent by mail. A choice selection of fashionable goods always on hand.

Prices low, and reduced with the cost of material and labor.

Refers, by permission, to the proprietors of this Journal.

## TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.

No. 6 Maiden Lane, New York.

IMPORTERS,

Have constantly in Stock,

SWORDS, SASHES,

EMBROIDERIES, EPAULETS,

Full Dress Regulation ARMY HATS, NAVY LACES, etc., etc.

J. C. F. DEECKEN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

## MILITARY GOODS

FULL DRESS CAPS, EPAULETS, FATIGUE CAPS, AND ALL KINDS OF EQUIPMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF VARIOUS STATES CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
NO. 160 CANAL STREET,  
NEAR BOWEN, New York.

### READ THIS!

The Lowest Price List ever published of the

## AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES,

In Solid Gold and Coin Silver Cases Only.

### PRICES.

Coin Silver Hunting Watches.....\$17 00  
Gold Hunting Watches, Gent's Size..... 79 50  
Gold Hunting Watches, Ladies' Size..... 69 50

### ALSO THE

### BENEDICT'S TIME WATCH.

### PRICES.

Silver Watch, Irvington Benedict.....\$30 00  
Gold (18 kt.)..... 90 00  
Silver Watch, Samuel W. Benedict..... 45 00  
Gold (18 kt.)..... 105 00

Sent to all parts of the country by express with privilege to examine before paying. Send for a Circular, and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere.

BENEDICT ROTHERS, Jewellers,  
and Keepers of the City Time,  
691 BROADWAY, near Fourth St.,  
NEW YORK.

### F. J. HEIBERGER,

(Successor to H. F. LOUDON & Co.)

## ARMY, NAVY AND CITIZENS MERCHANT TAILOR,

Metropolitan Hotel, (late Brown's),  
362 Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

### PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,  
January 20, 1870

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of February, 1870, for the supply of the following articles, viz:

10,000 Barnsley Sheeting Frocks.  
10,000 Blue Flannel Overshirts.  
10,000 pairs Canvas Duck Trousers.  
10,000 Blue Cloth Caps.

One-half the amount required of each of the above-named articles must be delivered at the New York Navy-yard, and the balance to be delivered, in equal proportions, at the Boston and Philadelphia Navy-yards.

The clothing must be delivered, one-third within sixty days, and the balance within ninety days from the date of the contract, and must pass the usual inspection, and be equal in quality of material, pattern, style, and make, to the samples at the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston Navy-yards, and at this Bureau.

The flannel, nankin collars of the sheeting frocks and overshirts, and the cloth for caps, must be dark blue and pure indigo dye. The nankin collars of the sheeting frocks must be of the same quality and color as that on the flannel overshirts.

For description of the articles and schedule of sizes bidders are referred to the inspectors at the Navy-yards above mentioned.

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required, in one quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully completed.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, nor from any parties who are not bona fide manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles they offer to furnish, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution, approved March 3, 1863.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside; and unless the license required by act of Congress is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

E. T. DUNN, Chief of Bureau.

The time for receiving proposals for Clothing, under the above advertisement, is extended until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 4th of March next. Bidders will apply to the inspectors of Provisions and Clothing, at Navy-yards, for information.

Life Insurance for the Army and Navy Without Extra Rates.

## ECONOMICAL

MUTUAL

## LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF RHODE ISLAND.

OFFICE,

Cor. MARKET SQUARE and CANAL STREET,  
PROVIDENCE.

Capital, \$200,000 00.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President.  
C. G. McKNIGHT, Vice-President.  
Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of Mass., Actuary.  
WILLIAM Y. POTTER, Secretary.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Major-General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Governor of Rhode Island.

EARL P. MASON, Earl P. Mason & Co.

Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, U. S. Senator from R. I.

JOHN CARTER BROWN, Brown & Ives.

Hon. LEWIS FAIRBROTHER, North Providence.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President.

Hon. HENRY B. ANTHONY, U. S. Senator from R. I.

MOSES B. LOCKWOOD, A. D. Lockwood & Co.

A. H. OKIE, M. D., Providence.

ABRAHAM DIKE, Providence.

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, President American Horse

Nail Co.

HORATIO R. NIGHTINGALE, Cornett & Nightingale.

ALEXANDER FARNUM, Merchant, Providence.

JOSEPH H. BOURN, Bourn & Co., Bankers, Providence.

Hon. JAMES M. PENDLETON, Westerly, R. I.

STEPHEN BROWNELL, Goff, Cranston & Brownell, Providence.

General GEORGE LEWIS COOKE, Warren, R. I.

ALBERT DAILEY, Albert Dailey & Co., Providence.

C. G. McKNIGHT, M. D., Providence.

JOHN KENDRICK, Providence.

General LYMAN B. FRIEZE, Providence.

### HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Commander R. W. SHUFELDT, U. S. N.

Brevet Major-General FRANK WHEATON, U. S. A.

Brevet Major-General J. B. McINTOSH, U. S. A.

Brevet Major-General Q. A. Gilmore, U. S. A.

### REDUCED RATES.

A CASH DIVIDEND IN HAND is paid to Policy-holders, in the low charges which this company make for Insurance, amounting in some cases to 25 per cent.

ADVANTAGES PECULIAR TO THIS COMPANY.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

DIVIDENDS IN CASH ANNUALLY.

BRANCH OFFICES—No. 10 Wall Street, New York; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston.

REFERENCES—Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Hoyt, Sprague Co.

### TAYLOR'S

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S  
REFRESHMENT AND DINING SALOON

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

555 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

## JOHN R. ACKERMAN & SON

### TAILORS.

No. 763 BROADWAY,

BET. EIGHTH AND NINTH STS. New York.

Army, Navy, and Citizens' Clothing

### BAKER & MCKENNEY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

## MILITARY GOODS

CAPS and EQUIPMENTS of the National Guard Regiments of the various States constantly on hand and made to order.

No. 141 GRAND ST.,

East of Broadway, NEW YORK

Fresh Garden, Flower, Fruit, Herb, Tree, Shrub, and Evergreen Seeds, with directions for culture, prepaid by mail. The most complete and judicious assortment in the country. Agents wanted.

25 Sorts of either for \$1; prepaid by mail. Also Small Fruits, Plants, Bulbs, all the new Potatoes, etc., prepaid by mail. 4 lbs. Early Rose Potato, prepaid, for \$1. Conover's Colossal Asparagus, \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000, prepaid. New hardy fragrant everblooming Japan Honeysuckle, 50 cents each, prepaid. True Cape Cod Cranberry, for upland or lowland culture, \$1 per 100, prepaid with directions. Priced Catalogue to any address, gratis; also trade list. Seeds on Commission.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed

Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1842.

## Great Western MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU STREET.

### OFFICERS:

ROBERT BAGE, President.  
FREDERICK W. MACY, Vice-President.  
WESLEY E. SHADER, Secretary.  
JOHN H. BIRD, Counsel.  
D. L. EIGENBRODT, Medical Exam'r.

### PURELY MUTUAL.

ISSUES EVERY APPROVED DESCRIPTION OF LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES on selected lives, returning all surplus earnings OVER THE ACTUAL COST OF INSURANCE EQUALLY AMONG THE INSURED. The stockholders receive legal interest only.

All Policies are STRICTLY NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER THE FIRST PAYMENT, so that the insured receive the full benefit of every dollar paid to the Company. For example: A life policy issued at the age of 37 would continue in force after one annual premium for 2 years and 20 days.

TWO annual premiums for 4 years and 47 days.

FOUR annual premiums for 8 years and 98 days.

One-third the premium may remain unpaid as a loan.

No notice required.

Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of Premiums.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY INSURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

A special Guaranty Fund of \$100,000 deposited with the Insurance Department of New York.

No restrictions upon residence or travel in any part of the world.

Insurance on a single life taken to the amount of \$20,000.

The Company issues certificates, whenever desired, agreeing to purchase its policies at their surrender value, which, when accompanied by the policy duly transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral security for loans.

No extra premium charged for occupation, except those of a peculiarly hazardous character.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

In fact, every good, equitable and liberal feature of the best Life Companies has been adopted by the Great Western Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York.

### DIRECTORS:

JAMES M. JONES, Retired Merchant.

CHAS. H. LUDINGTON, of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.

HENRY EYRE, Merchant.

ROBERT BAGE, President.

A. W. CANFIELD, Retired Merchant.

FRED. W. MACY, Vice-President.

JOHN H. BIRD, Counselor-at-Law.

JOHN T. WALKER, of Goodridge & Walker.

THOS. F. RICHARDS, of Taylor, Richards & Co.

CHAS. L. TIFFANY, of Tiffany & Co.

NATHAN SOUTHWICK, of Breeden & Southwick.

THOMAS B. KERR, Merchant.

THOMAS A. V. YSE, Jr., President Ninth National Bank.

CHAS. T. SHERMAN, Judge U. S. District Court, Ohio.

J. C. HENDERSON, late Henderson & Smith.

D. M. WILSON, of D. M. Wilson & Co.

SACKETT L. DURYEE, Commission Merchant.

JOHN M. DAVIES, of John M. Davies & Co.

HENRY BRADSTREET, Mercantile Agency, N. Y.

Pamphlets containing full information sent free on application.

Active and energetic agents wanted in every city and town in the United States.

### "OWEN HOUSE,"

ON THE

### EUROPEAN STYLE,

No. 1413 Pennsylvania Ave.,

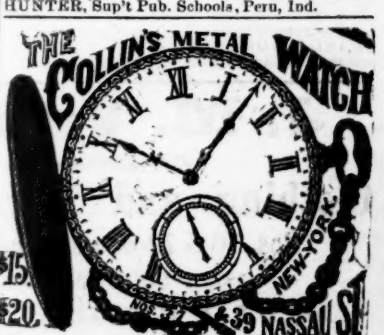
Adjoining Willard's Hotel WASHINGTON, D. C.

S. W. OWEN, Proprietor.

### H. H. H. Hunter's Helps to His-

tory. 16 Games with Cards on the History of the U. S. A box with full directions sent by mail for one dollar. D. ECKLEY

HUNTER, Sup't Pub. Schools, Peru, Ind.



The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES. "Collins Metal" (Improved Orole). These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches \$10, equal in appearance and for time, to Gold Watches, worth \$10; Full Jewelled Levers, \$15, equal to \$150 Gold ones; Full Jewelled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, \$20, equal to \$200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jewelled, Patent Lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 1 1/4 ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing \$30.

We charge only \$25 for these magnificent Watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gent's and ladies' sizes. Chains, Collins Metal, \$2 to \$5. Also, all kinds of Jewelry, equal to gold, at one tenth the price.

To CLUBS—Where six Watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 365 Broadway, N. Y.



# GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE

## INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 258 Broadway, New York.

CASH ASSETS, - - - - - \$2,000,000

All policies non-forfeitable. Premiums payable in cash. Dividends returnable in cash. Losses paid in cash. It receives no notes and gives none. It issues all kinds of Policies. It gives every reasonable advantage to Policy-holders. Dividends on the contribution plan. Dividends paid annually commencing two years from date of policy.

LORING ANDREWS,  
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, }  
Vice Pres'ts.

### OFFICERS.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.  
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Sec'y.

### TRUSTEES.

LORING ANDREWS,  
of Loring Andrews & Son, 72 Gold Street.  
CHARLES KNEELAND,  
of Bogert & Kneeland, 49 William Street.  
JOHN VANNEST,  
of Vanneest & Hayden, 79 Beekman Street.  
JOHN BUTTERFIELD,  
of Wells, Butterfield & Co., American Express.  
HENRY K. PRUYN,  
President Central Bank, Brooklyn.  
SAMUEL B. PLATT,  
of Adriaens, Platt & Co., 165 Greenwich Street.  
GEORGE LORILLARD,  
New York.

JOHN D. MAIRS,  
of David Dows & Co., 20 South Street.  
JOHN A. HARDENBERGH,  
late of Fenner, Hardenbergh & Co., 2d Vice Pres't.  
CYRUS P. SMITH,  
Vice President of Brooklyn City R. R. and Union Ferry Company.  
ALLEN F. HAND,  
of Hand & Ellsworth, 164 William Street.  
PLINY FREEMAN,  
President.  
HENRY C. FREEMAN,  
Secretary.



ESTABLISHED 1853.  
**F. J. KALDENBERG,**  
Recipient of a Prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867.  
MANUFACTURER OF  
WARRANTED GENUINE  
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AMBERS, ETC.  
N. B.—I have the finest and handsomest collection of Meerschaum Goods in the United States, all of my own manufacture, and warranted to color.  
Patentee of the inside Bowl.  
Send for circulars, price-lists, etc. P. O. Box, 6,724.  
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,  
No. 4 and 6 JOHN STREET.  
STORE, 71 NASSAU,  
corner John Street.  
Repairing, Boiling in Wax, Mounting, etc.  
New Store, -947 Broadway, and 179 5th Av., bet. 22d and 23d St

## HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO.,

FIFTH AND CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA,

HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,  
640 BROADWAY, N. Y., 17 RUE PARADIS POISSONNIERE, PARIS  
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

## MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

Orders by Mail will receive our prompt attention.  
CAP ORNAMENTS and CORDS GOLD LOOPS, LACES and CLOTH, conforming to the NEW NAVY REGULATIONS, Now Ready.  
FULL DRESS BELTS for all grades, from Admiral to Midshipman, now ready.

REGALIA, CHURCH, and THEATRICAL GOODS.  
FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENTS.

RAILROAD COMPANIES supplied with Caps, Buttons, etc., for the uniforming of Employes.  
FENCING MATERIALS and BOXING GLOVES, SILK, HUNTING AND MUSLIN  
FLAGS, BANNERS made to order. Agents for AMERICAN BUNTING.

## DEVLIN & CO.,

### EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 459 & 461 BROADWAY, Corner GRAND ST.

AND

Nos. 258 & 260 BROADWAY, Cor. WARREN ST.

NEW YORK.

Unsurpassed facilities in the production of Military Clothing enables us to supply the NATIONAL GUARD, also OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, with Uniforms of best style and workmanship promptly and at moderate prices.

## J. M. Varian & Son,

(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN)

Clothing and Furnishing Warehouse,  
Nos. 70 & 72 Bowery (near Canal St.), New York.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE MANUFACTURE OF

MILITARY CLOTHING,

FOR WHICH THEY SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR FRIENDS IN THE

ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Constantly on hand PAULETS, SWORDS, SHOULDER STRAPS, BELTS, EMBROIDERIE, etc.



The most Durable Knife known. Hot Water has no Effect upon it.  
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN CUTLERY, AND MADE EXCLUSIVELY BY THE  
MERIDEN CUTLERY CO., 45 Beekman St., New York

## TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.



In reply to the many inquiries made daily in regard to Meerschaum Pipes, we wish to state that we recommend, especially to the members of the Army and Navy, the **Plain Hungarian and Egg Bowls, with Weichsel Stems**, as Pipes which hold the most of Tobacco, and as the most durable and practical ones, they being the easiest to clean; and the **Hamburg Bowls**, having the largest surface to show color.



Being represented extensively in the Army and Navy by our goods, and the members thereof being mostly smokers, we are desirous to have our Pipes, which are considered equalled by none, more extensively used by the members of the Army and Navy, and therefore offer them at the following prices:

We will sell a No. 3 Pipe for \$5, and charge \$1 additional for every number higher; therefore No. 4 costs \$6, No. 6 \$8, No. 8 \$10, etc., etc. Pipes from No. 4 to 8 are considered fair-sized ones; from No. 9 upward, large ones.

In the price is included a case and a Weichsel stem.

Good Amber Mouthpieces for Weichsel Stems we will sell from \$1 to \$2 50 a piece.

We will send by express, to collect on delivery amount and charges.

In conclusion, we wish to state that we will readily give every information in regard to Meerschaums, based on twenty-eight years' experience in the trade, having received our diploma in 1839 by the respective Commissions in Europe, and will ever uphold the fair fame we have acquired in the introduction of the **Manufacture of Genuine Meerschaum Goods** into this country.

We will cut Pipes of any shape or design, mount Pipes, do repairing, boiling, and polishing. Also Amber-work done; and main of all, **charge moderate prices.**

**POLLAK & SON,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM GOODS.

STORES: { No. 519 BROADWAY, under the St. Nicholas Hotel  
No. 27 JOHN STREET, middle of the block.

Letter-Box 5,846.

### ARMY REFERENCES.

U. S. Grant, General U. S. A.  
Robert Anderson, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.  
General Frank Wheaton.  
A. S. Webb, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.  
Geo. E. Glenn, Major U. S. A.  
J. D. Jones, Brevet Major U. S. A.  
F. B. Dewees, Captain Second U. S. Cav.  
H. Reeves Captain U. S. A.

D. M. Lee, Lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. I.  
A. E. Woodron, Lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. I.  
Jas. Humbert, Lieutenant Eighth U. S. I.  
J. H. Kendrick, Lieutenant Seventh U. S. I.  
Captain Franklin, U. S. N.  
W. H. McPherson, Lieutenant U. S. N.  
J. S. Cunningham, P. M., U. S. N.  
W. H. Parker Ensign U. S. N.

## ALPHEUS D. KIRK,

### ARMY AND NAVY TAILOR

No. 48 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS made to order in the most approved style from the Best French and English cloths imported. A strict regard to the latest regulations observed at all times. Also, on hand—for civilian wear—a choice selection of the present popular styles of Scotch Coatings and Cassimeres for FALL and WINTER. Circulars containing instructions for measuring, by which a perfect fit can be obtained will be forwarded upon application.

**McLEOD & REMMEY,**  
IMPORTING TAILORS,  
No. 729 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
Corner Waverly Place, (Up Stairs).

TRADE

MARK.



SPECIALTY.—Uniforms for Officers of the Army Navy, and National Guard. We have a line of London and Paris Trowersings of the most desirable styles, at a low figure. We offer to make TROWERS to measure, from these goods, at prices ranging from \$13 25 to \$17 75 For Cash.

## SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,

Importers and Manufacturers of all kinds of

## MILITARY GOODS,

HAVE REMOVED FROM

NO. 32 TO 46 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.,

and are now opening a full and complete assortment of new trimmings for ARMY, NAVY, MARINE, REVENUE, NATIONAL GUARD, MILITARY SCHOOLS, POLICE, FIREMEN, RAILROAD uniforms, etc. Also Regalias, Church and Theatrical trimmings.

Banners and Flags of silk and real English bunting.

GOODS SENT C. O. D.

EVERYWHERE.

## HENRY P. COOPER & CO.,



## MERCHANT TAILORS,

(MASONIC TEMPLE)

907 F STREET,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BRANCH STORE OF  
HENRY PROUSE COOPER,  
17 and 19 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK.

Army and Navy Uniforms a specialty.

Finest Imported Cloths and Trimmings.

First-class Workmanship.  
Moderate Prices.

Colonel HENRY's book now ready. A new and revised edition, with additional Records.

### MILITARY RECORD

Civilian Appointments in the U. S. A.  
By GUY V. HENRY,

Brevet Colonel and Captain First United States Artillery; late Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Vols.

### CONTENTS.

Part I. Military Record of Officers of the Staff (exclusive of the Medical Corps). Part II. Medical Corps. Part III. Cavalry. Part IV. Artillery. Part V. Infantry. Part VI. Supplementary Records.

The demand for this invaluable work, which has cost the author years of labor and research, has been such as to call for a new edition, which the publisher is now prepared to furnish, with numerous alterations and additional Records, at the low price of \$5.

A large octavo volume, of over five hundred pages, embracing more than 1300 Records, and handsomely bound so as to render it an ornament not only to the parlor, but also to the camp, it will be found a most valuable work for officers of the Army, and all interested in military matters, either at the present time or during the late war.

As it is the only published military history of officers of the Army other than graduates of the Academy, it should be in the family of every one, as an heirloom for transmittal to posterity, by whom it will be treasured when the actors have gone. No post or company library is complete without it.

PRICE \$5.

The book will be forwarded, postage paid, upon receipt of the price, by

CARLETON, Publisher, New York,  
MADISON SQUARE, corner FIFTH AV.

## A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS MELODEONS, and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, FOR CASH. This month, or will take from \$5 to \$25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Chickering's pianos are included in the above offer.